



COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Cost Of Living

THE Reform Club have submitted to Government a recommendation that a new survey be made of the Colony's cost of living index. It will be disappointing to some that Government is unable to carry out such a survey at present, but there is a suggestion in the Colonial Secretary's reply to the Reform Club that this may be done at some later stage. Certainly the recommendation of a new survey is timely and one that deserves early consideration.

The Reform Club, in effect, seek a revision of the cost of living index formula without substantially altering its basic outline. The first point they make is that the "spending habits" of Hongkong people are probably fairly represented in the index but they feel that the "sampling" of these habits should be taken over a year instead of a month to give a truer indication of the spending habits of the people.

Secondly, many of the "weights" of the articles included in the index are unrealistic in the light of present day costs or, in other words, the proportions for various expenditures fixed in the index in 1947 bear no relation to the allocations made for the same items in the family budgets of 1955. Government admits this position in some cases, but claims the index does record "with accuracy" the trend of living costs and as such it constitutes a reasonably sound basis for the purposes of calculating the cost of living allowance.

The Reform Club made one other observation: that the cost of living appears to have become stabilised and it might be desirable therefore to incorporate the help allowance in the basic salary of employees.

TAKING these points respectively: It would be of more than academic interest to review the cost of living index formula as the "trend" of living costs conveyed by the present index can by no means give a true reflection of the actual increases or decreases that have taken place. Certainly the "weights" in the existing index bear no true resemblance to the various items of expenditure in the family budget of today.

There is also wisdom in the suggestion that the spending habits of the population could not possibly be gauged accurately during only two monthly observations and that a more precise picture of average expenditure on various items could be obtained over a longer period. If this were accepted, a survey lasting six months, from September to March, should be sufficient for this purpose.

Insofar as the incorporation of the help allowance in salaries is concerned, this is a desirable provided salaries are not then rigidly tied to the cost of living index entailing automatic adjustments according to movements in the index. Both in periods of inflation and deflation, this automatically adjusted salary system could be a boomerang on the Colony's economy.

PEKING INVITED TO UN DEBATE

Security Council's
Voting On
Formosa Resolutions
NATIONALIST OPPOSITION

UNITED NATIONS, JAN. 31
THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, BY A 9-1 VOTE, DECIDED TONIGHT TO INVITE COMMUNIST CHINA TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES HERE TO DISCUSS A CEASEFIRE IN THE FORMOSA STRAITS FIGHTING.

The United States voted in favour of the invitation, Nationalist China opposed it and the Soviet Union abstained. US Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., said that his vote "has no bearing whatever to the question of our opposition to the representation of China by the Chinese Communists in the UN or any body thereof."

"Nor does support for this motion imply any change in our established attitude against recognition of the Chinese Communist regime," he said.

The invitation to the Peking regime was voted on the motion of New Zealand's Sir Leslie Knox Munro after the Council had agreed, by a 9-1 ballot, to a New Zealand plan for a full-dress debate on "the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China."

Russia voted against this New Zealand proposal and Nationalist China abstained. The Council then put on its agenda also a Russian proposal for a debate on the Formosa Strait hostilities with a view to

crude attempt at propaganda, the manner and substance of his statements dealt severe blows not only to the cause of peace but to the very dignity of the Security Council.

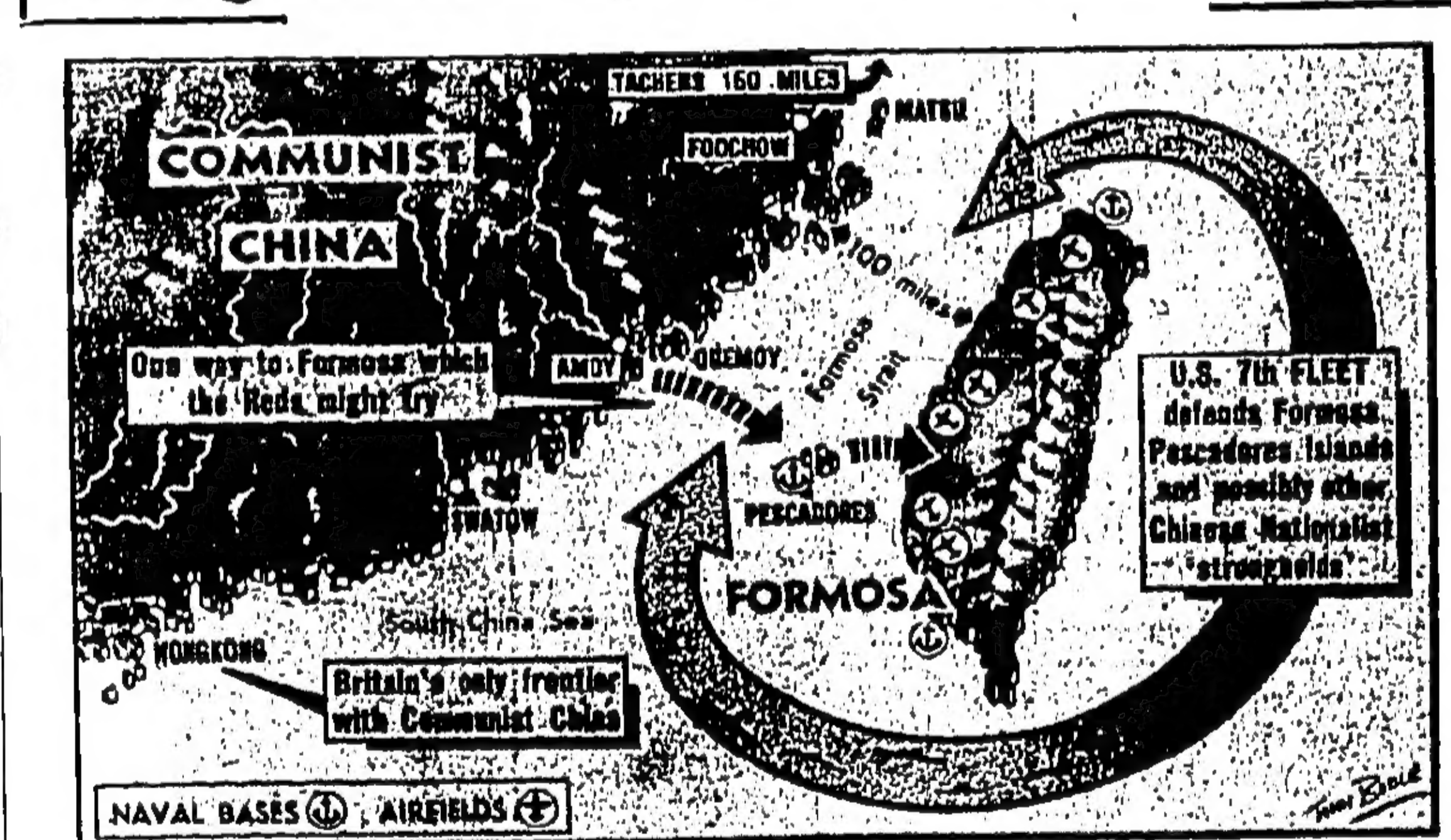
An invitation to the Chinese to participate in the discussion of the Formosa Strait hostilities in my country and in all of Asia.

Russia's Arkady A. Sobolev said he abstained on the vote to invite Red China because the New Zealand proposal "does not correspond to or meet the real need for reducing tension and avoiding a threat of a new war in the Far East."

It will meet again at the call of the February Chairman, Peru's Victor A. Belaunde, after the invitation to Communist China to participate in the Formosa debate has been transmitted and a reply received.

United Press.

Background Map To Formosa Situation



Commonwealth
Premiers Told Of Their
Grave Responsibility

London, Jan. 31.
Sir Winston Churchill told the Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth here today that the Formosan situation has laid a grave responsibility on their shoulders.

The British Prime Minister, opening a week-long conference of the Commonwealth leaders, reviewed the international situation against the background of the hydrogen bomb.

Too Much For
Too Little

Detroit, Jan. 31.
Mr. George Romney, President of American Motors Corporation, criticized the over-sized modern American car in an address to the Motor City Traffic Club of Detroit.

"Cars 19 feet long, weighing two tons, are used to run an 110-lb. housewife three blocks to the drug store for a two-ounce package of bobby pins and lipstick," he said.

His company makes large and small cars—China Mail Special.

Latest
Triumphs In
Surgery

Los Angeles, Jan. 31.
A physician described today an operation in which he removed a cancerous, six-inch piece of bone from a young girl's thigh, cooked it in a steriliser to kill the growth and then replaced it in her leg.

Dr. Vernon Thompson, one of 2,000 doctors attending the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgery convention here, said that when the 20-year-old girl took to crutches after the first operation, the dead section of bone cracked.

In succeeding operations, Dr. Thompson said, he strengthened the dead bone with a splint from her shin bone and she was now able to walk slowly without a noticeable limp and was working at a fulltime job.

Another bone specialist, Dr. John Flanagan of South Orange, New Jersey, said he had successfully grown new cartilage caps for injured hip joints by pulling dried rib cartilage in a plastic mould and burying the mould in the patient's stomach for four months.

Dr. Flanagan said the dried cartilage grew smooth in the shape of the mould. He said he then trimmed the cartilage to the proper size and put it in place on the cap of the thigh bone. The patient is able to walk slowly with four weeks, he added.—United Press.

Poison In
"Pop" Bottle
Suspected

Birmingham, Jan. 31.
Police are examining the contents of a harmless looking ginger beer bottle thought to contain cyanide following a triple tragedy in a family here.

The bottle was found in the pocket of Harry Grice, 48-year-old player and father of six—discovered unconscious in an alley near his home on Saturday night.

Grice was carried into the house and died soon afterwards. About half an hour later Mrs. Grice poured out a cup of ginger beer for her daughter, Beryl, 12, who complained she was thirsty. In a quarter of an hour Beryl had collapsed and died.

During the night another daughter, Pamela, too woke up crying and asked for a drink. Her mother gave her about a teaspoonful from the ginger beer bottle.

Almost immediately the child collapsed and died soon afterwards.

To Be Continued
On Right Arm?

Berlin, Jan. 31.
A sergeant in the United States Army here has his career travels focused on his left arm, including Fort Dix, New Jersey, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Brazil, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, Galapagos Islands, Berlin, Rome, Algiers, Paris, Honolulu, Tokyo, and Korea.

The sergeant, Donald McGrover, has only one worry—that his travels are one day going to outstrip the space at his disposal.—China Mail Special.

THE FOURTH TEST AT ADELAIDE

England Passes Australia's
First Innings Score:
Wickets Fall In Thrilling Race

Adelaide, Feb. 1.
England today passed the Australian first innings total of 323 with two wickets in hand on the fourth day of the fourth Test at the Adelaide oval.

Australia were without the services of their slow bowler, Ian Johnson this morning who jarred his elbow when he slipped in the mud soon after play began.

Johnson fielded but did not begin bowling until about half an hour after lunch. Then, in taking a hard catch from Frank Tyson, he jarred his elbow again.

The fourth day began emotionally with Compton and Cowdrey being dismissed after Australia took the new ball in the second over of play. Cowdrey added only two to his overnight score and Compton was out leg before wicket without adding to his overnight score of 44.

Then Evans came in and in a whirlwind knock hit 37 in 35 minutes before being caught behind off Benaud and rapidly the score mounted.

After lunch, England began the exciting chase for the 21 runs needed to pass the Australian first innings score.

Davidson and Benaud opened the Australian attack and while Davidson was treated with respect by both batsmen, Benaud was bowling occasional loose balls which the batsmen punished severely.

In the second over after lunch, Wardle ran three for a lovely on-drive to take his score to 12, leaving England only 17 runs behind the Australian total.

Wardle continued to play defensive strokes to Davidson's bowling with the balls "popping" lightly and coming through waist-high.

Davidson completed his over—his second maiden in succession since lunch. Benaud's first ball of the next over was hit high by Bailey over the on-side fielders and the batsmen ran through for two to take Bailey to 27, and the English score to 6 wickets for 308—12 runs behind the Australian score.

Before the end of the over, Bailey turned a short one down to fine leg and took another single. Another vital run to England.

Wardle attempted to turn the last ball of the over down to short fine leg but mis-hit and Maddocks made a desperate attempt to snap it up. It failed, and the ball trickled away to leg slip.

In Davidson's next over, Wardle made a wild swing which swung him off his feet—but he missed the ball. But he made amends with the last ball of the over when he connected with the ball and sent it for three to take his score to 16 and the England score to 312.

ELEVEN RUNS TO GO
TWO SUCCESSIVE FOURS
Bailey took a single off Johnston after ten minutes in which no runs were scored. England 313.

Then Wardle cracked two successive fours off Bill Johnston to take his score to 23 and the England score to 6 for 321.

Wardle tried to repeat the stroke with the next delivery—but missed, and the ball was in the wicketkeeper's hands.

When Wardle tried to repeat the stroke again, Johnston took a magnificent catch to dismiss him for 23 and England still needed two runs to equal the Australian score with three wickets in hand.

Tyson was next batsman in for England.

Then came the equalising hit by Bailey....England 323 for 7 wickets.

EARLY SHOCKS
England suffered two early shocks as play resumed this morning with both the overnight batsmen, Cowdrey (77) and Compton (44) dismissed after Australia had claimed the new ball midway in the second over of the day.

Both wickets fell at 232 after only two runs had been added to the overnight total.

Play started normally, with Cowdrey taking two off Davidson's first over. Miller took over at the other end and after three balls claimed the new ball—and disaster struck England.

With his very first delivery with the new ball, Miller had Compton leg-before with an inswinger before the batsman had added to his overnight score of 44, and in the next over Davidson had Cowdrey caught behind by Maddocks.

Cowdrey's 79 took 298 minutes and included eight boundaries. Compton batted 134 minutes for his 44, which included five fours.

removed last week. In Australia's second innings he may try out a specially cut boot to allow more freedom to the injured toe.

SCOREBOARD
Australia, 1st Innings, 323
England, 1st Innings
Hutton, c Davidson, b W. Johnston 80
Eckrich, b I. Johnston 21
May, c Archer, b Benaud 1
Cowdrey, c Maddocks, b Davidson 79
Compton, lbw Miller 44
Evans, c Maddocks, b Benaud 37
Bailey, n.o. 23
Wardle, c and b Johnston 23
Tyson, n.o. 0
Extras 7
Total for 7 wks. 321
—Reuter.

There was a tenth of an inch of rain in Adelaide during the night, but fine and cool weather is forecast for today.

The well-protected pitch was dry when England resumed, needing 94 runs for a first innings lead over Australia, with seven wickets standing.

The surface at the Cathedral end is still true, but a patch caused by the bowlers' footmarks at the other end must continue to help off-spinners.

Brian Statham, the England fast bowler, is still troubled by his sore foot—he had a toenail

OVERNIGHT GAIN
There was a tenth of an inch of rain in Adelaide during the night, but fine and cool weather is forecast for today.

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE
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Depicting Waterfront Scenes, City Scenes, Urban Scenes, Harbour Scenes, Architecture, Churches, University Buildings, Markets, Features, Chinese Ceremonies, Shipbuilding, Factories, People at Work, People at Play, Arts and Crafts, Sporting Activities, Character Studies, Child Welfare, Chinese New Year Scenes, The Colony by Night, Pageantry, Hong Kong a Hundred Years Ago, in all, over

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At 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.45 p.m.
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★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



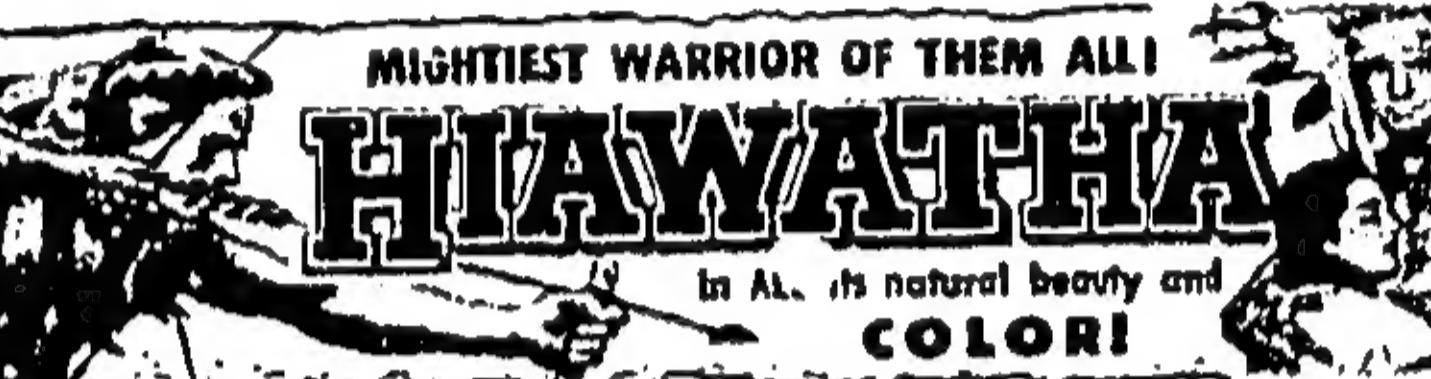
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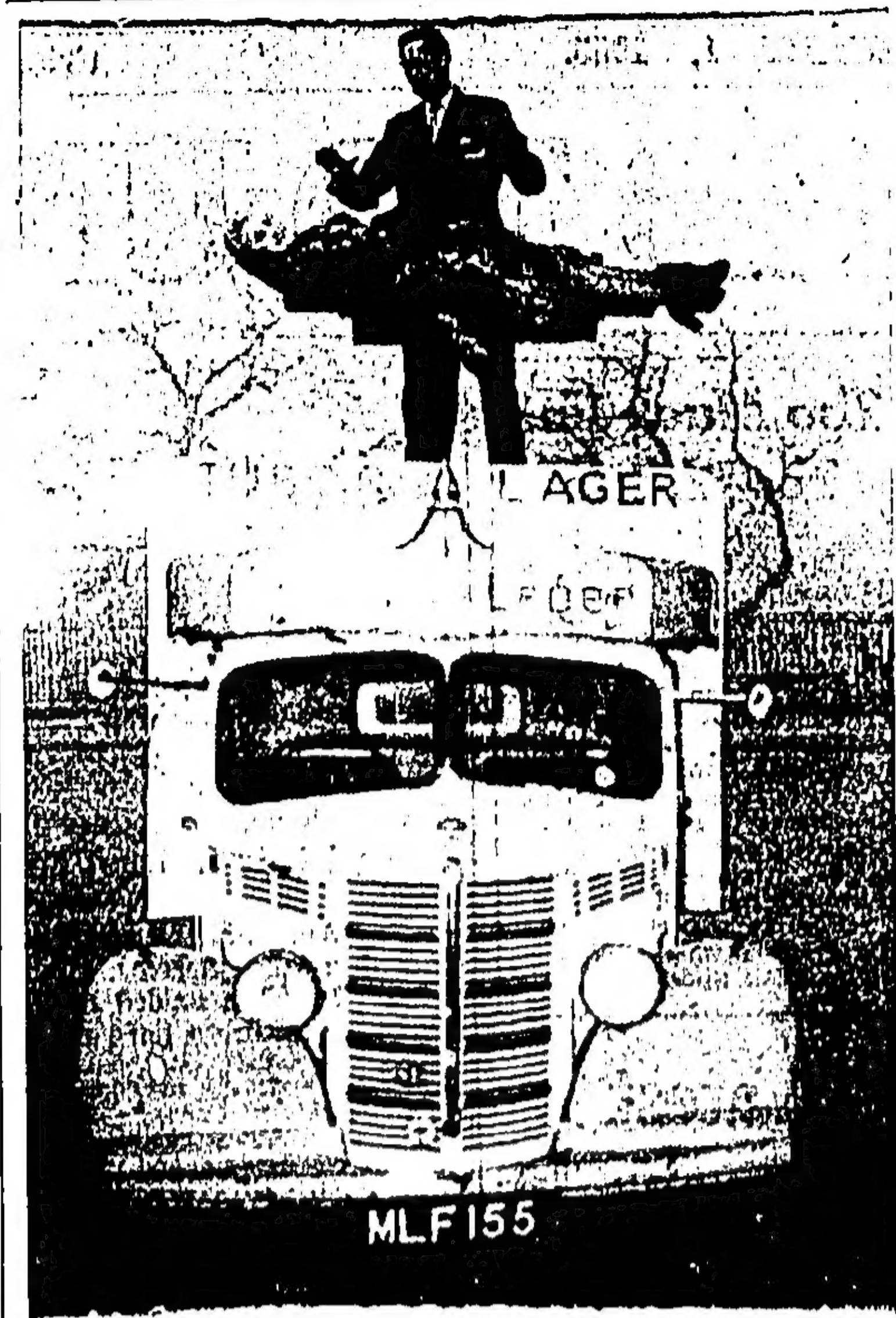
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in GEVACOLOR

RUSSIA MAY END WAR WITH JAPS

Possible Precondition For Normal Diplomatic Relations

RED MANOEUVRES TO TEST THE GROUND

By Seaghan Maynes



Many astonished eyes witnessed this unusual levitation act performed on a lorry on London's Tower Hill recently. The performers are Eric and Gullu Bang—Danish illusionists known as "Trunk" and "Partner". They perform their hypnotic act nightly in a London Hotel. This lorry made an unusual stage—but very convincing.—Express Photo.

Commons approve second reading of Cocos bill

London, Jan. 31.

The House of Commons tonight gave an unopposed second reading — agreement in principle — to a bill authorising Queen Elizabeth to place the Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean under the authority of Australia.

Agreement for the transfer of the islands from the control of Singapore was reached by Britain and Australia in 1961.

The islands are 1,161 miles from Singapore.

Mr Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said the Queen had placed her prerogative and interest as far as she was concerned at the disposal of Parliament.

DUAL CITIZENSHIP

Mr Hopkinson said Australia would now look after the interests of the 303 people who remained in the Cocos Islands. But they would retain British citizenship. In addition they would enjoy the right of acquiring Australian citizenship.

Those born after the transfer of the islands would be automatically Australian born but they would retain the rights of a British citizen.

Explaining the origins of the transfer Mr Hopkinson said the British Chiefs-of-Staff considered the development of an air strip in the Cocos would make them a valuable base in any campaign in Southeast Asia.

But they could not recommend the expenditure in peacetime on strategic grounds alone. Australia undertook the maintenance of the base but considered it desirable that she should administer the islands in view of the cost involved.

Mr Hopkinson said this proposal was also administratively convenient to the Government of Singapore which found it difficult to maintain an administrative officer in the islands. There was little for him to do with such a small population.

The late Labour Government considered in 1951 that the Government which controlled the air strip should also control the islands.

CLUNIES ROSS

Mr Hopkinson said the rights of the Clunies Ross family, which was granted perpetual lease of the territory by Queen Victoria, would remain unimpaired. The present "White King" of the islands, 25-year-old Mr John Clunies Ross, is a descendant of a Scot who first administered them over a hundred years ago. Mr John Dugdale, a former Labour Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said the islands would receive much better treatment from Australia than if they had been transferred to South Africa. But the House wanted an assurance that there would be no colour bar or forced labour in the islands, he said. There should be full educational opportunities and adequate representation.

Far Eastern experts expected the Soviet Union to "manoeuvre" to find out just how adamant the Japanese Government was in demanding an end to the war declaration before opening talks.

LITTLE TO LOSE

But they felt the Communists had little to lose and much to gain by closer ties with Japan and therefore that they would not allow the absence of such a declaration to block their objectives of wooing Japan away from the Western democracies.

The Japanese observer at the United Nations, Mr Renzo Sawada, is expected to discuss the proposed negotiations with the Soviet delegation and at the same time seek some evidence of the degree of Soviet sincerity.

RED DEVILS OFFEND

Berlin, Jan. 31.

An East German official has objected to devils on a film poster being painted in red, claiming that they are offensive to Communism, the East German newspaper, National Zeitung, reported.

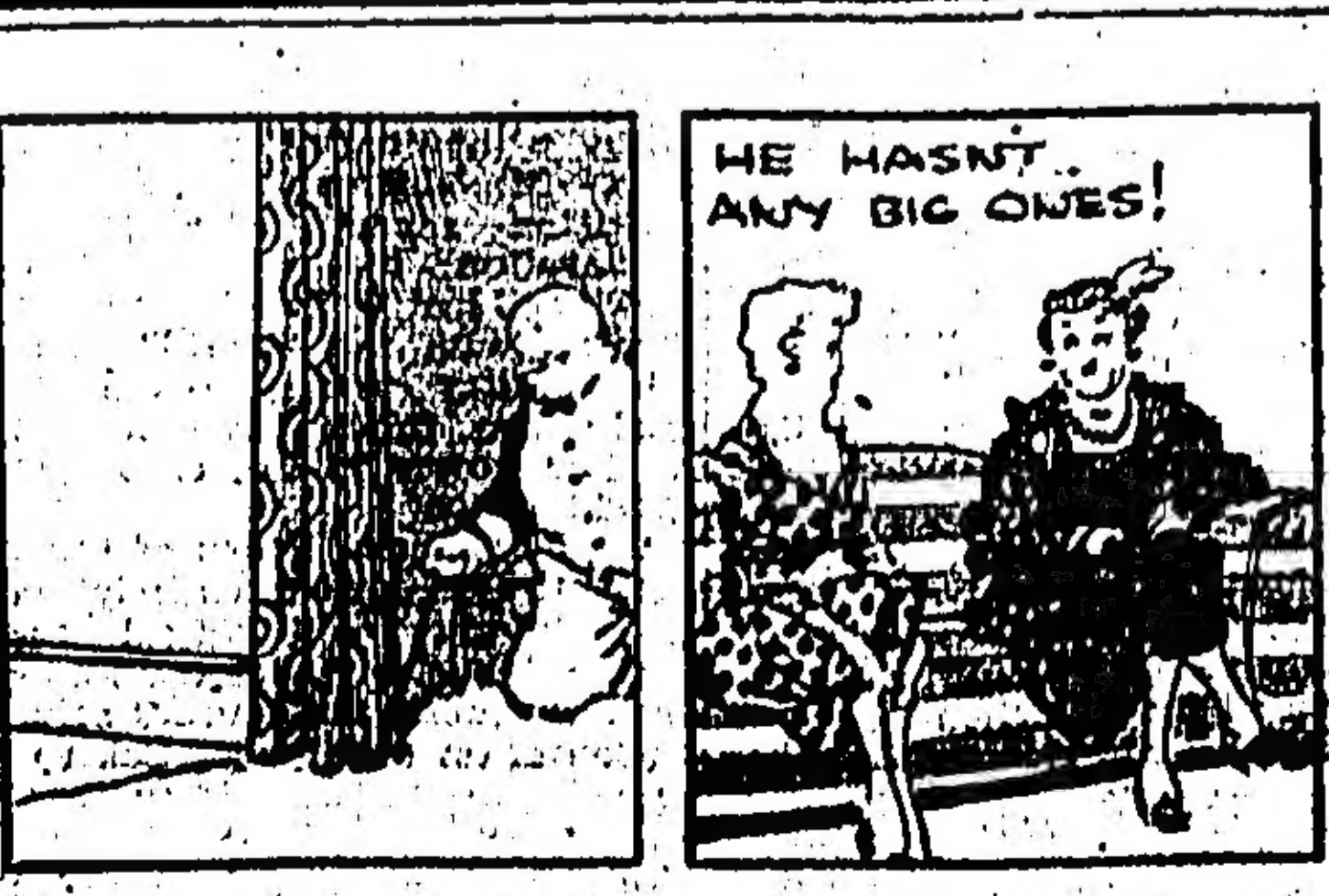
The newspaper said that the official's objection was overcome with great difficulty and only after he had been told that it had been customary for a long time to paint devils red.—China Mail Special.

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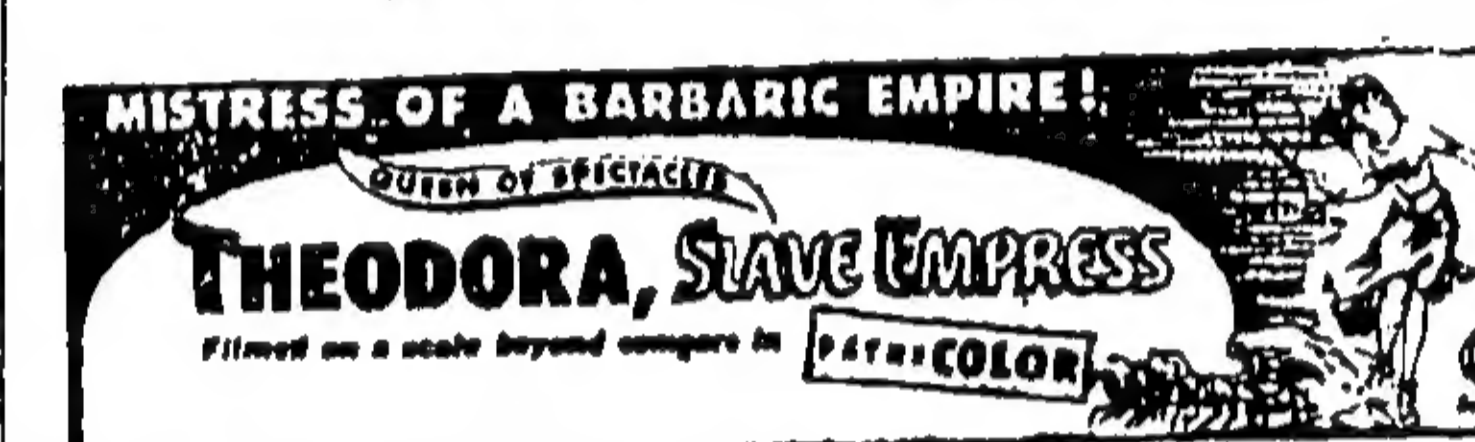
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ROXY: At 2.30, 5.10, 7.25 & 9.40 p.m.
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ORIENTAL MAJESTIC

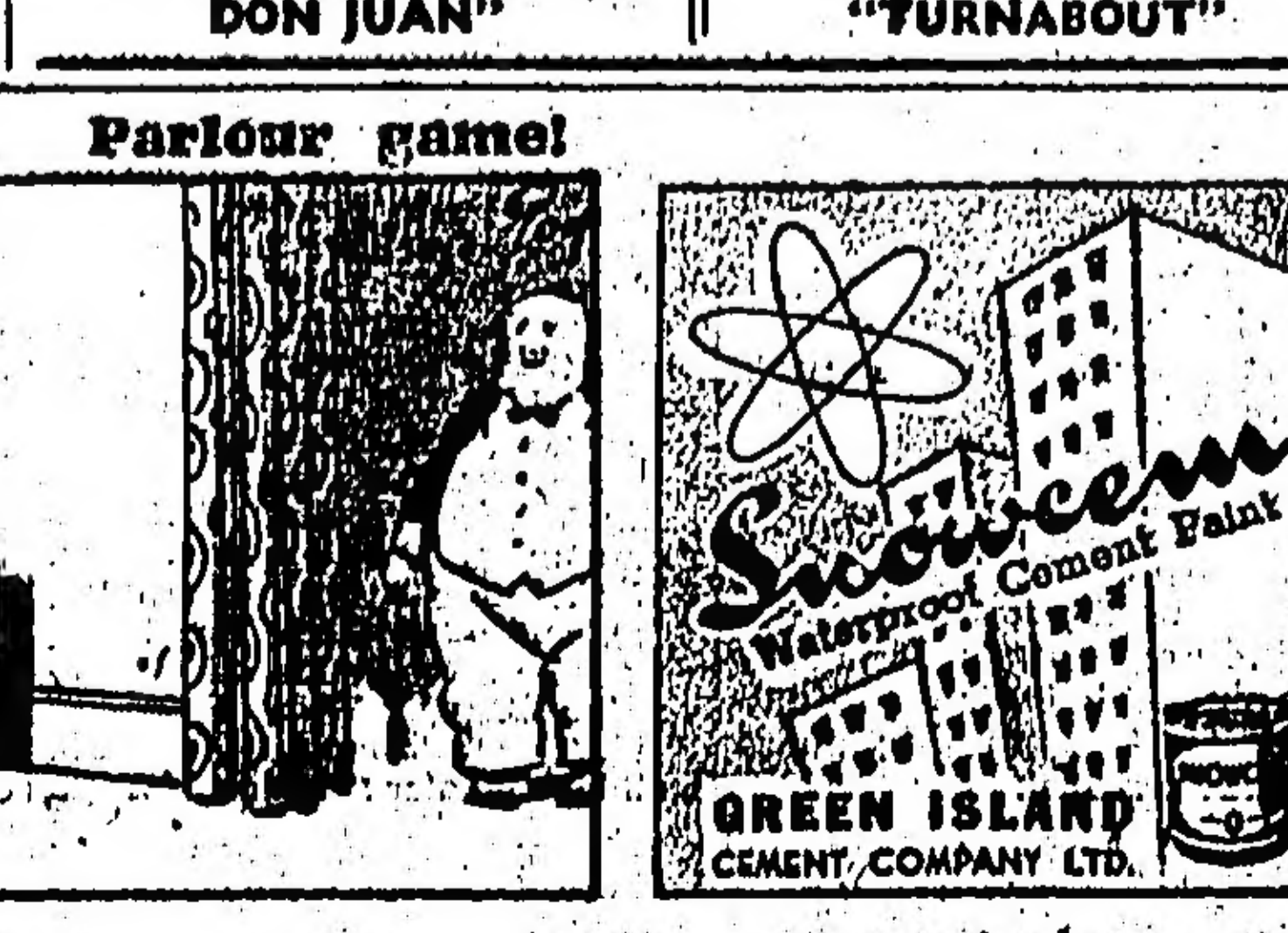
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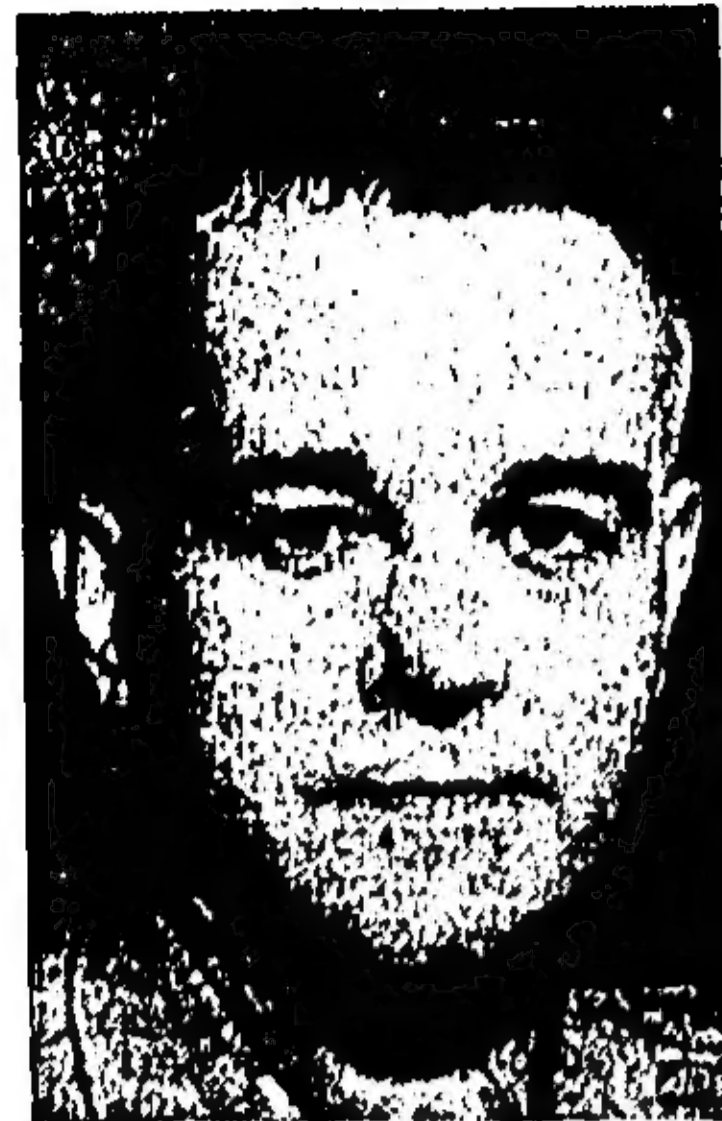


TO-MORROW
ORIENTAL "THE ADVENTURES OF DON JUAN"
MAJESTIC Adolphe Menjou in "TURNABOUT"



U.S. TO TRAIN VIETNAMESE

Big Seals And
Little Seals



GENERAL COLLINS

Washington Encouraged By Report From Special Envoy

GENERAL COLLINS CONFIDENT

Washington, Jan. 31.

The United States has agreed to equip, train and support a South Vietnam army of about 150,000 men, it was reported today.

This figure is somewhat higher than earlier estimates, which had been that the South Vietnam forces would number little more than 100,000 men when scaled down from the present 217,000.

However, the 150,000 figure is said to have been agreed upon at the earnest request of South Vietnam's Premier, Mr. Ngo Dinh Diem, who is winning increasing respect and confidence of American officials.

General J. Lawton Collins, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army and now special American representative to Vietnam, is understood to have proposed originally that the Vietnamese military forces number no more than 87,000. However, he is said to have agreed to the higher figure after urging by Premier Diem and his defence chief.

LARGE RESERVE

In addition, there will be a large reserve formed around the veterans, being released in the general reduction of armed forces.

Meanwhile, the Washington authorities are said to have been greatly encouraged about the situation in South Vietnam after hearing a report from General Collins, who is here for consultations.

General Collins is reported to have said that Premier Diem, after a hesitant start, is making rapid progress consolidating his position and eliminating some of the confusion which followed the Geneva decision to split the country into Communist and non-Communist sectors.

The American General is now said to give Premier Diem a better than even chance of saving South Vietnam from Communist domination. Officials here said that they had been particularly impressed by the seven-point programme General Collins worked out with the French and Vietnamese to stabilise the situation. This includes:

ALLIANCES

1. Straightening out the armed forces and securing the allegiance of the various private armies maintained by certain pseudo-religious sects.

LONDONERS MORE HONEST THAN BRITISH COLUMBIANS

Vancouver, B.C. Jan. 31.

Londoners may not know it — but they have just beaten Vancouver 6-1 in an international contest for honesty.

Six letters were left lying around in London addressed to M. Stanley, Superintendent of the Vancouver Province newspaper. All were delivered.

But only one of six letters "mislaid" in Vancouver addressed to the newspaper's London representative arrived at their destination.

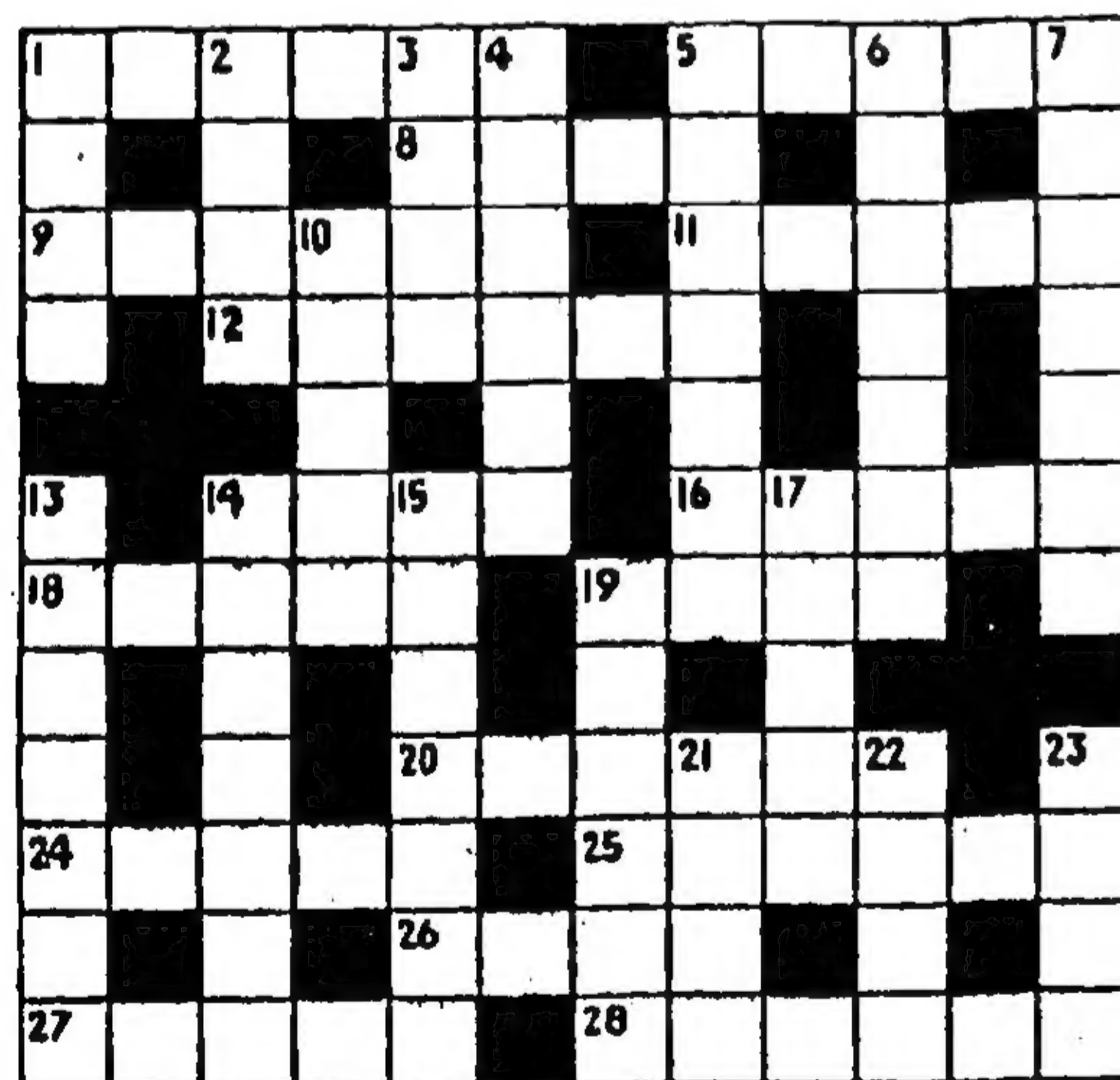
"Now the traditional British honesty about Her Majesty's mails—despite recent mail robberies which have plagued Scotland Yard—is no fiction," the Vancouver Province declared.

THE "POSTING"

One London letter was "posted" by dropping it in a telephone booth at Earl's Court underground station. Another was left on the seat of a bus at London Bridge station. A third was dropped on a bench in the Mansion House underground station. A fourth was dropped on the floor of a tobacconist's shop in Ludgate Circus.

A fifth was left on a bus on the Kingston Bypass. The sixth was left in a boat train taking passengers to Southampton to board the Queen Mary.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Believe (6).
- 5 Machinery (5).
- 8 Challenge (4).
- 9 Hang around (6).
- 11 Awake (5).
- 12 Tracks (6).
- 14 Drudge (4).
- 15 Fascination (5).
- 18 Copulent (5).
- 19 Commotion (4).
- 20 Heavenly body (6).
- 24 Museum piece (5).
- 25 Diminish (6).
- 26 Nozzle (4).
- 27 Believed (5).
- 28 Press chief (6).

DOWN

- 1 Young horse (4).
- 2 Way out (4).
- 3 Nation (4).
- 4 List of charges (6).
- 6 Persuade (7).
- 6 Apert (7).
- 7 Table support (7).
- 10 Attempt (5).
- 13 Eye-glass (7).
- 14 Fasten (7).
- 15 Answer (7).
- 17 Longed for (5).
- 18 Scanty (6).
- 21 Necessity (4).
- 22 Cluster (4).
- 23 Blog (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Magic, 4 Brogue, 5 Flower, 10 Acid, 18 Sermon, 14 Impulse, 17 Mere, 19 Tapered, 20 Parasol, 22 Alps, 23 Rissole, 27 Detest, 29 Abide, 30 Enraged, 31 Schema, 32 Petty, Down: 1 Muffin, 2 Group, 3 Chess, 5 Room, 6 Garner, 7 Mided, 9 Ribcage, 11 Conure, 13 Tensile, 15 Meal, 16 Absent, 18 Real, 20 Pegman, 21 Rodish, 24 Strip, 25 Onset, 26 Easy, 28 Term.

PRINCESS' FLIGHT ROUTE CHANGED

High Winds, Snow
On Canadian Coast

Montreal, Jan. 31.

Princess Margaret will catch her first glimpse of Canada tonight when the four-engine Stratocruiser Canopus lands at Montreal to refuel before flying on to the West Indies.

The Princess sent word that she would not leave the plane while it is here.

However, airport authorities and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police made preparations for the crowd expected to gather at the airport despite the near-zero cold.

The plane was originally scheduled to land at Gander, Newfoundland, to refuel but just before take-off this was changed to Goose Bay, Labrador.

When the plane was about an hour away from the Canadian coast, however, BOAC decided it should continue straight on to Montreal because of high winds and snow all along the East Coast.

The magazine Newsweek devoted a cover colour photograph and four pages of text today to Princess Margaret and the West Indies Islands she is about to visit.

IMPORTANT TRIP

"As she ventures on the important Caribbean trip," said the magazine, "the public image of Princess Margaret as a gaily mischievous foil to her serious sister is already beginning to change. For ten years the British public has thought, talked and written about the Princess as a sort of spoiled darling of chance, a person who enjoys all the pleasures of royalty but bears none of its responsibilities. Now they are recognising that Margaret is a grown woman with much unappreciated work to do, and that, contrary to popular fantasy, she leads normally an unglamorous and tediously restricted life."

"To many a snowed-in, smogbound Briton, the tour will look like a luxury class vacation. But only the most dedicated of tourists would care to match the Royal schedule, even for a month in the sun."—United Press.

ENVOY ILL

Rome, Jan. 31.
Japan's Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Ken Harada, became ill today on his arrival at a reception which was being given here to honour Turkish Ministers now in Rome on official visit. Mr. Harada quickly recovered from the spell and was able to return to his Embassy.—France-Press.

Valients For Squadron Service In April



London, Jan. 31.
The Royal Air Force will get its first squadron of four-engined jet bombers next April, it was announced here today.
The jet bombers of the Vickers Valiant type, can fly at a speed approaching that of sound and will each cost £450,000.
The prototype made its first flight four years ago.—France-Press.

Egyptian Troops Will Guard Suez Technicians

London, Jan. 31.

Three battalions of Egyptian troops will be responsible for the safety of 1,500 British civilian technicians and their families when the "hand-over" of the Suez Canal Zone begins in October, it was disclosed today.

In addition, they will guard the vast stocks of Army stores, including 50,000 tons of ammunition, 300,000 tons of ordnance and engineer stores, 2,000 vehicles, 30 locomotives, 100 railway wagons, 1,300,000 jerry cans, and petrol and water containers, which are being left behind.

Sir John Duncanson, independent Chairman of the Board of Management of the new Suez Contractors Management Company, made the announcement.

During a Press conference, he said, "I think it is the intention of the Egyptians to put every step of goodwill forward, recognising this step as something they desire and something which they have achieved, and they are going to try to make it work."

LEAVE IN MAY

The first batch of British civilians will leave for the Canal Zone in May. By October 70 per cent of the technicians will be there. Between mid-October and January 31, 1956, their families will join them. The "hand over" starts on October 28.

The agreement is due to expire after seven years.

The Suez Contractors Management Company, which includes Sir Leonard Lord Chairman of the Austin Motor Company, Sir William Roates, Chairman of Rodas, and Major-General Dunphie of Vickers-Armstrong Ltd.—will be responsible for the maintenance of the base and its equipment in the event of an emergency.

Sir John said the staff and their families would live in houses previously used as married quarters by the Army. The Company would provide school teachers, ministers, hospital and other amenities.

PATROL BASES

Discussing security measures, he said the three Egyptian battalions would patrol around the bases.

Britain's Arms Pool Proposal

Paris, Jan. 31.

Great Britain will submit a counter proposal to the much-criticised French plan for a European arms pool, it was disclosed here today.

Britain's decision was made known as a seven-nation committee of members of the projected West European Union resumed its sessions after a 10-day interruption.

Informed sources indicated today's session was marked by a growing determination to reach some formula for arms production co-ordination despite the critical attitude shown in the initial meetings to the French plan.

The delegates were said to feel that the need for co-ordination would grow more acute with the reduction in American military aid to Europe.

Britain's plan to submit a counter proposal was announced to the conference by the British delegate, Sir Christopher Steele, informed sources said.—France-Press.

Reindeer Recruited For Soviet Union Elections

London, Jan. 31.

Elaborate preparations for the Soviet elections on February 27 and March 6 were announced by Moscow radio today. A special network of communications will include the use of radio, aircraft and sledges, drawn by dogs and reindeer.

Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, a Deputy Premier, who recently resigned as Minister of Trade, has been registered as a candidate for election to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Republic. His signature appears with those of other Soviet leaders in an open letter to the Electoral Commissions.

Hundreds of miles of new communication lines have been constructed in readiness for the elections.

About two million copies of booklets and posters have been sent from Moscow to various parts of the country. The reindeer and dog sledges will be used to deliver election material in the extreme north—reuter.

NEW DANISH PREMIER

Copenhagen, Jan. 31.

Denmark's King Frederick today approved the projected appointment of the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hans Christian Hansen, to replace the late Premier, Mr. Hans Hedtoft, who died in Stockholm of a heart attack last week.

Procedure now calls for approval of Mr. Hansen's appointment by the central committee of the Social Democrat Party, to be followed by his official designation as Premier by the King tomorrow or the next day.—France-Press.

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AFRAID OF THE DENTIST?

A FRAID of the dentist? Well, who isn't? But you needn't be any longer, for the day has come when a date with your dentist need have no more terrors than an appointment with your hairdresser or barber.

There is a new tool in the dentist's little cabinet of torture-instruments. But it isn't really a tool, nor is it very new. And it certainly isn't an instrument of torture. It's the simplest and most powerful of all pain, and more especially, fear-killers, in existence. All you'll have to do is to ask for a shot of hypnosis.

Matter Of Time

The chairman of the British Society of Dental Hypnotists, who is a distinguished London dentist at the top of his profession, but whose name must remain anonymous for reasons of dental etiquette, has said that "in theory everyone is capable of being hypnotised deeply, that is, to the point of being anaesthetised. In fact, at the present time, about one-fifth of a dentist's patients would probably be capable of deep hypnosis, and two-fifths of a medium hypnosis, being hypnotised to the point where they would feel nothing of drilling or the other discomforts of filling a tooth."

What about the other two-fifths? This is a matter of time alone. Two things have to be done. Operators, that is, hypnotic operators, will have to be trained. This is now being done, and about 70 London dentists have taken a three-week course in hypnosis. And secondly, and perhaps more importantly, the public must

By Trevor Knight

be trained to regard hypnosis as the "normal thing for normal people," says the chairman of the society. Everyone can be hypnotised if they believe they can.

Dental hypnosis was successfully demonstrated and used as far back as the 1800's by the famous Dr. Bramwell of Hull. Between 1888 and 1890 several thousand people had their teeth painlessly extracted under his hypnosis.

Furthermore, Dr. Bramwell was seldom present during his operations. He would send his previously hypnotised patient along to the dentist with a note on which was written "Go to sleep." The patient gave this note to the dentist when he arrived at the surgery. The dentist would say "Go to sleep," and the patient would oblige.

There is no reason why this technique of post-hypnotic suggestion, as it is called, cannot be used today. However, the art of hypnosis is not difficult to learn and dentists will do their own hypnotherapy before getting down to work on their patients' teeth.

Simple Process

The process is simple. Once the dentist has his patient in the chair, what he does is to hold up a bright object in front of the patient's eyes, asking him to concentrate on it and to think of nothing else. He then starts talking quietly and in a monotonous voice to the patient, saying words like "Relax, you are falling asleep, relax, go to sleep," etc. He repeats these commands at intervals.

This process requires confidence on the part of the dentist and willingness on the part of the patient. Particularly shy dentists, who cannot do their own hypnotherapy can rely on the services of a professional

hypnotist, and post-hypnotic suggestion can be used along the lines of Dr. Bramwell.

Hypnotism has many advantages over the more usual anaesthetics. Patients are never ill and have no after-effects for the simple reason that the dentist tells them before he wakes them that they will not be ill and will not have any after-effects. To bring his patient round all the dentist does is to use a formula like: "When I have counted up to three, you will wake up." He then counts up to three, and exactly on three the patient awakes.

Most Difficult

It is a fallacy that it is only the weak-willed that are susceptible to hypnosis. In fact, the contrary is true and intelligent people are frequently the best subjects. Those who are incapable of concentration and are weak-minded are the most difficult to hypnotise. And, no one can be hypnotised against their will.

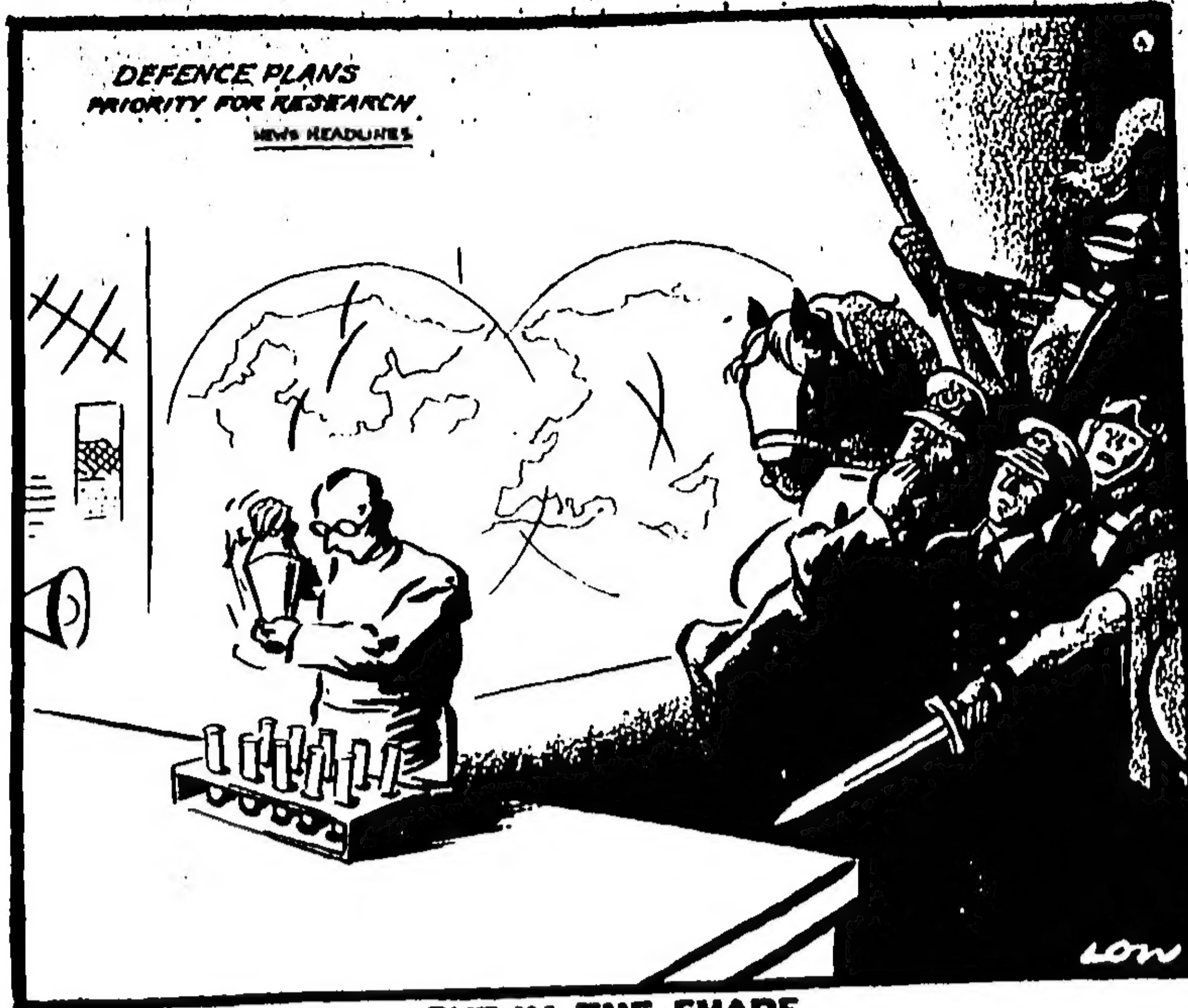
Fortunately children are by far the best subjects and no fewer than 90 per cent between the ages of four and 14 can be hypnotised deeply. Dental hypnosis is therefore a boon to both the children and the parent, who have the unpleasant task of trying to soothe their offspring, and to tell them that they will not be hurt by the white-coated dentist with his strange, horrifying steel instruments and stomach-upsetting antiseptic smells.

With children and adults alike it is not so much the knowledge that they will be hurt but the fear of being hurt that causes most anxiety. Light hypnosis, that is hypnosis when the patient remains conscious, but has had his anxiety removed by

hypnotic commands, will be welcomed by everyone.

The British Society of Dental Hypnotists recently gave a demonstration to the annual meeting of the British Dental Association in Blackpool, when this large professional gathering watched two operations take place under hypnosis. They saw an impacted wisdom tooth extracted from a 23-year-old nurse who had been hypnotised before the meeting took place. In response to a signal arranged during this previous session, she fell asleep immediately. The signal, three taps on the back of the chair, was given by her own surgeon. They also saw another dental surgeon hypnotise a 10-year-old girl before he filled a deep cavity in one of her teeth.

There can be little doubt that hypnosis is a completely safe way of alleviating apprehension and avoiding pain. It ensures a properly relaxed patient and is especially suitable for those who dread the idea of the "needle." Mind over matter, or more specifically, mind over tooth is the factor that will help most of us to stop regarding the seat in the dentist's surgery in much the same light as an electric chair.



PUT IN THE SHADE

World Copyright by arrangement with the Manchester Guardian

TROUBLE OVER UNESCO

By BILL GLASS

Paris. UNESCO boss Luther Evans is on the spot—on the spot because UNESCO is beginning to look just a little like the kind of organisation its founders dreamed of.

The Russians and their satellites have suddenly discovered an interest in cultural and scientific co-operation with the West. And they are interested in the tune of nearly £1,400,000 over the next few years. That will pay for the membership of Russia, Byelorussia, and the Ukraine.

In addition Moscow has made it known to Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia that it would be a good idea if they paid up their arrears in membership dues. That will bring another £500,000 into the fund.

That is all to the good. But it makes American Dr. Evans' domestic affairs sticky. He is in the midst of a battle with his Staff Association—representing 808 workers from 72 nations—who are bitterly unhappy about the loyalty sulkings of eight Americans.

NOT VERY SURE

By no means all of them think that the sulkings ought not to have taken place. But nobody is very sure about the principle.

Dr. Evans has made his own stand clear: "The Association has been critical of member states in a way we cannot tolerate."

But in an organisation backed—and in part paid for—by Communist countries, it is difficult to make the point that some people who are Communists or fellow-travellers, or suspected of one or the other, should be dismissed because they decline to avow loyalty to a non-Communist or an anti-Communist country.

Inevitably there will have to be Communists on the UNESCO staff. Some members of the Staff Association cannot see that it matters if there are American Communists.

Others think quite flatly that an organisation seeking co-operation between East and West has no business demanding—or accepting—demands—that its staff should declare loyalty to one or the other. They feel that employees should be as "international" as the organisation itself.

VERY AWKWARD

From that they reason that it does not matter what a man's private politics are.

And their case, of course, is superficially strengthened by the enrolment of paid-up members from behind the Curtain.

They can make life very awkward for Dr. Evans—if only because they will get support from the Russians, who will brag loudly that they are paying for an organisation which deliberately attacks Communism at the highest of another member government.

That way they can put considerable pressure on him. But Dr. Evans is a skilful negotiator. And there is no doubt that he will stick by his announced principles.

WHY I FAILED TO MAKE PUBLISHING PAY . . . By Derek Verschoyle

THE most dynamic of London publishers, when asked in 1952 on how much capital he would be prepared to start again from scratch, replied £80,000—provided it was someone else's money.

I started on £5,000, and the total issued capital of my company, which came to a formal end after two and a half years' activity, was never more than £17,600.

The reason we have gone out of business is as simple as that—we had not sufficient capital to be able to afford to wait. Of course £80,000 is a bit of an exaggeration. I originally estimated my requirements at £30,000. Now I know that £60,000 would be a more realistic figure.

But the fact remains that if you are handicapped by insisting on a high level of intellectual integrity in anything appearing under your own imprint, the amount which you will require (unless you have fantastic luck) is formidable.

If you are not so handicapped, the capital which you will require will obviously be less.

POLICY

So far as it is possible to define precisely one's objectives in such a context, our policy was to publish books falling within the following five categories:

- (1) Works of the imagination of the highest literary merit, such as Denis Johnston's war memoirs, or Patrick Leigh Fermor's "The Violins of Saint Jacques";
- (2) High quality fiction.
- (3) Important political books, for example, Vernon Bartlett's "Report from Malaya".
- (4) Children's books of the highest quality—two books by Ludwig Bemelmans were the only ones in this category that I accepted in my span of publishing life; and
- (5) Books on neglected but interesting subjects,

such as Randolph Churchill's "Fifteen Famous English Homes."

All these books I have mentioned had, and indeed still have, satisfactory if not remarkable sales. The trouble was that we did not have enough books.

Unless you are fortunate enough to have a steady flow of bestsellers, you need to publish a depressingly large number of books in order to

sheet on books which sold, say, 3,000 copies. You will agree that given a quite respectable sale, the publisher's margin of profit is not large.

And why, given these hazards, does anyone wish to be a publisher? Largely because, I imagine, if you once wanted to write, as many of us did, it is the easiest way of slaking your thwarted ambition. There are also questions of literary standards. Who, you reflect, will publish the poems of Mr. X which deserve publication 50 million times more than the memoirs of Miss Y—if you don't do so yourself?

JOBS

The war years apart, I have had only three jobs. The first, which I held from 1932 to 1939, was that of literary editor of that sedate parish magazine, The Spectator. The second, from March 1946 to March 1950, was that of First Secretary at HM Embassy in Rome. The third was the appointment I have just relinquished.

The common denominator of the three was the excitement of opening the morning's mail.

Demonstrably, however, the two sources between them did not produce enough books, and in consequence our turnover did not reach the figure necessary to carry our overheads.

If your total overheads are £15,000, and you publish 30 books a year, then each book must contribute £500 before you can start to consider net profits.

TURNOVER

If your total overheads amount as ours approximately did, to £15,000 a year, you need a turnover of about £60,000 to be comfortable. I think we should have reached this figure in the course of 1955, but to date by a not disconcertingly large margin we failed to achieve it.

You will see set out here the balance sheet for one book written by my friend, Mr. D. F. Karaka. On this particular book we made a net profit slightly larger than our average. So you can picture the balance

Birth of a book

This is the profit and loss account of one venture by Derek Verschoyle, Ltd.

THE BOOK: Nehru: the Lotus Eater from Kashmir. **THE AUTHOR:** D. F. Karaka (whose next work, Fabulous Mogul, has just been serialised in a London evening paper).

It sold 8,475 copies at 10s. each, giving a total return of £4,237 10s. Out of this came the booksellers' discount and travellers' commission—40 per cent—of £1,695, so the net return to the publisher was £2,542 10s.

The balance sheet in detail:

Artwork and layout	24 0 0
Books	2 2 0
Composing	100 17 9
Paper	167 0 0
Printing	18 18 11
Jackets	103 18 0
Binding	744 6 8
	£1,208 1 8

ROYALTY ON 8,475 COPIES

12½% on £2,500	156 5 0
12½% on 2,500	375 0 0
17½% on 200	80 0 0
	£611 5 0

Sale of 8,475 copies 2,542 10 0
Less costs and royalties 1,208 1 8
Less contribution to overheads 600 0 0
Publisher's profit £634 7 2



The Rolex Oyster Perpetual Datejust—four features of three centuries of endeavour. Waterproof by the famous Oyster case; self-winding by virtue of the ingenious Rolex Perpetual "rotor"; it shows the date automatically in a neat window on the dial. Cased in finely toolled gold, the Rolex Datejust is clearly the watch for men of success.

A gold Rolex "Datejust" is the natural choice of successful men

WORN by many of the most famous men of our time, the Rolex Datejust has come to be regarded as synonymous with success and distinction. In this timepiece are instilled all the skill and craftsmanship, all the artistry and ingenuity, of the great Swiss watch-making industry.

The owner of a Rolex Datejust soon gains pride and confidence in his watch. For he knows that the chronometer movement is securely guarded from all outside enemies, such as dust, grit, water and perspiration, by the famous hand-finished Oyster waterproof case; that it is automatically wound to ensure

greater convenience and added accuracy by the patented Perpetual self-winding "rotor" mechanism; that it will not only tell him the correct time, at a glance, but also the date, shown clearly and automatically in a neat window on the dial.

Most of all, the owner of a Rolex Datejust knows, infallibly, that his watch is the finest in its field—a leader among the world's timepieces.

You, too, will feel the unique pride of ownership that only Rolex can give you, when you buy a gold, hand-finished Rolex Datejust.

The Rolex Red Seal is a sign that the watch to which it is attached has passed with honours the stringent tests of a Swiss Government Official Testing Station, and has earned the proud title of "chronometer." Every Rolex Datejust bears the Rolex Red Seal.

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THE MATADOR AND I

Late-night date in London . . . by VENETIA MURRAY

MATADORS are not for me. I met one in London.

There he was, with the kind of charm that Englishmen cannot compete against, that got Ava Gardner to a nightclub twice in a week, that makes (most) Englishwomen dream about Rudolph Valentino . . .

Luis Miguel Dominguez, 29 years old and top bullfighter in Spain until he retired two years ago—with 2,500 dead bulls and allegedly 10,000,000 bobby-soxer hearts to his credit.

BUT—it is the kind of charm that is based on arrogance, the greatest virtue in Spanish eyes. On a thin mouth, a thin figure. On nervous, big, brown eyes, a classic self-assurance.

His glance flicked over the room casually, politely, certainly. In the way he must have looked at so many of the great dark bulls that advanced . . .



THE SENOR

MISS MURRAY

"I retired," he said, in quick, soft Spanish, sure of his interpreter, "because I had got to the top. Once one has reached the top of a profession the time has come to move on."

A dark grey suit and a quiet blue tie did nothing to hide the restless Latin lushness of his form.

You could see how he would look in the uniform of a bull-fighter. You could tell how the cheer and the heat and the smell of the ring would wake him from his bored sleep.

"In Spain," he went on, "the greatest thing is to be a bull-fighter." He smiled, his brown, Continental smile, the kind of smile that makes Englishwomen

discontented with a vegetable life in the country. "Perhaps I shall become a famous film star." The idea only occurred to me three days ago, but I will try.

I chipped in: "It may be difficult."

"Perhaps," he smiled. "But all things are possible." He smoked; he drank gin and tonic; he talked to the Spanish Ambassador's wife on the telephone, shrugging his shoulders in a bored apology. And he admitted at last that he missed the flare of success just a little.

"When I was cheered and mobbed after every fight, when I fought well, life had a bite and a taste that is missing now. For the last two years I have done nothing . . . but nothing."

"So now I wait. I am not sure what I am waiting for—but it will come, and once again life will be exciting."

And smiling, suave, and courteous he left for a more appreciative audience—late-night dinner with Ava Gardner.

SUNBEAM-TALBOT TRIUMPH



Congratulating each other at the end of the gruelling Monte Carlo Rally are the Norwegian winners and the British ladies who won the Women's Cup. Left to right are Francoise Clarke, Anne Hall, Sheila Van Damm, Captain Per Malling and Gunnar Fadum. Both teams were driving British Sunbeam-Talbot cars.—Reuterphoto.

The Truth About The Blackpool Rumours

By STANLEY MATTHEWS

What is going on with Blackpool? Everyone seems to be asking that question as we jump from proud Wembley Cup winners to struggling second relegation. It is a fair question, and I will try to answer it.

The rumours that are being circulated by those who seem to delight in knocking a team when it is down are totally untrue and unfair.

According to the "canals" and many of the teams we have met, there is nothing to be afraid of. Blackpool's position in the league is a fair question, and I will try to answer it. The rumours that are being circulated by those who seem to delight in knocking a team when it is down are totally untrue and unfair.

Let me tell you, my dear friends, that the Blackpool team is a very strong team. They have a very good manager, and they have a very good team. They are not a team that is going to be knocked out of the league.

CONFIDENCE
Despite it all there is an unquestionable confidence which starts from manager Joe Smith through captain Harry Johnston and right down to every player. Say Joe "Don't worry, lads, we'll pull through, we won't go down to the Second Division."

And every player in the team echoes those sentiments. Now, what is wrong? We can't put a finger on the trouble.



WATER IS PRECIOUS USE IT WISELY

Fanling Golf

John F. Shoemaker won the week-end Stableford competition played over the Old Course at Fanling during the week-end with a score of 39 points. D. Black and W. D. Leighton being joint runners-up with 37. H. W. E. Heath and Capt. M. W. Jenkins shared third place with 36, while 35 Stableford points were scored by F. C. Braddell, Capt. D. A. Kennedy, D. Kowalik, J. W. Nichols and L. F. Stokes.

The following were the best medal scores returned on the Old Course (S.S.S. 72):—

J. F. Shoemaker 80-13=net 93; D. Black 87-18=net 105; F. C. Braddell 89-20=net 109; W. D. Leighton 76-6=net 82; L. F. Stokes 89-19=net 108; H. W. E. Heath 79-8=net 87; D. Kowalik 85-14=net 99; Capt. D. A. Kennedy 78-0=net 78.

ANNUAL INTER-CLUB

This semi-annual golf match between RHKGC and Shek-O Country Club will be played over both Courses at Fanling on Sunday, February 13, players on the home side being hosts for Lunch and Caddies.

Entry lists are posted in all Club Houses and those wishing to play should register on or before February 6. Opponents may be mutually arranged.

FA CUP DRAW WOLVES ARE AT HOME TO CHARLTON IN THE FIFTH ROUND

London, Jan. 31.

Wolverhampton Wanderers, the favourites, are at home to Charlton, who last Saturday knocked out the holders, West Bromwich Albion, in the fifth round of the Football Association Cup, on February 19.

Wolverhampton, who beat Arsenal 1-0 on Saturday, will meet a team much fancied to reach the final. Charlton, whose side usually include two or more South African players, have a reputation for bringing off the surprise win.

A good away team, Charlton, former Cup winners, are a rugged workmanlike side with few stars and are likely to test

Wolverhampton to the full.

A strange feature of the draw is that, apart from the Wolves and possibly Sheffield Wednesday, if they win their replay, all First Division teams have been drawn away from home.

This must add to the interest by levelling up matters and giving the Second and Third Division clubs more equal chances of making progress.

One outstanding clash of neighbouring teams is in prospect as was the case at Manchester and Liverpool on Saturday. Now the picture moves to the midland and in only a slightly lesser degree to the north-east. If Aston Villa overcome Doncaster at the second attempt they will visit their neighbours, Birmingham.

If Hartlepool win their replay against Notts Forest they will have the attraction of entertaining Newcastle, another of the teams that keep the League flag flying in the north-east.

ONLY JUSTICE

It was perhaps only justice that York City, the giant-killers, should at last get a home tie. For three rounds they have been drawn away, but now they receive Tottenham and in their connection it can be noted that the Londoners have a young centre-forward, David Dunmore, who they signed from York. His knowledge of the smaller York ground could be an asset to Tottenham.

It is an unlucky draw for London with their three surviving teams, Charlton, Chelsea and Tottenham all drawn away and it could be that London will be without a team in the last eight.

Regarded in some quarters as this season's dark horses, Luton Town, top of the League Second Division, will not fear the visit of Manchester City. Two years ago they thrashed them 5-1 in a fourth round replay and scores of five goals are becoming a habit with Luton. They have scored that number in each of

the last two rounds this season.—China Mail Special.

THE DRAW

London, Jan. 31.

The FA Cup fifth round draw made today resulted as follows:

Swansea v. Preston N.E. or Sunderland; Luton v. Manchester C.; Hartlepool or Notts Forest v. Newcastle; Birmingham v. Doncaster or Aston Villa; York City v. Tottenham; Wolves v. Charlton; Sheffield or Notts County v. Chelsea; Liverpool v. Huddersfield.

The matches are to be played on Saturday, February 19. Replays, if necessary, to be on or before the following Thursday, February 24.—Reuter.

Wolves 5-1 Favourites For The Cup

London, Jan. 31.

Wolverhampton Wanderers were confirmed as favourites to win the Football Association Cup when a callow took place at the Victoria Club tonight.

The draw for the fifth round draw had been made.

Naturally, with the elimination of teams in Saturday's fourth round, most prices have been out compared with the list which followed the draw for round four.

Then Everton and West Bromwich Albion were among the five most fancied teams, but both were knocked out on Saturday.

Liverpool, who beat Everton, have dropped to the 33s from 100 to 1, while Charlton's 100 to 9, compared with 100 to 1, has not changed a great deal though they beat the Cup holders, West Bromwich Albion.

Wolves, 8 to 1, and later 15 to 2 prior to Saturday, are now five-to-one favourites with Chelsea at 8 to 1 the second choice.

York City, the giant killers about whom a 1,000-to-one was offered earlier, have been "cut" to 100 to 1.

It is rather noticeable that only two clubs—both famed in the world of soccer—have had their odds lengthened. They are Preston North End, from 100-to-7 to 18-to-1, and Sheffield Wednesday, from the 33s to the 50s, but both have replays to settle and if they win these it is likely that their prices will undergo a change.

The seven clubs most in demand were backed to win a total of nearly £80,000, most support going to Huddersfield, backed to win £20,000.

Prices quoted were: 5 to 1 Wolverhampton Wanderers; 8 to 1 Chelsea; 8 to 1 Huddersfield Town and Newcastle United; 10 to 1 Tottenham Hotspur; 10 to 1 Sunderland and Manchester City; 10 to 1 Charlton; 10 to 1 Preston North End; 22 to 1 Aston Villa; 25 to 1 Birmingham and Luton Town; 33 to 1 Liverpool; 50 to 1 Swansea Town and Sheffield Wednesday; 60 to 1 Notts County; 100 to 1 York City and Nottingham Forest; 200 to 1 Doncaster Rovers; 500 to 1 Hartlepool United.—China Mail Special.

Case Against The IBC

Washington, Jan. 31.

The United States Government is to prosecute the International Boxing Club for alleged conspiracy to monopolize Championship fights in the United States, it was announced here today.

The announcement followed a Supreme Court ruling today that anti-trust (anti-monopoly) laws may be applied to Championship boxing and the theatre.

The Supreme Court's ruling did not pass aside its earlier decision that organized baseball was exempted from the provisions of American anti-trust laws, but some analysts in New York said a new drive may aim at having this national sport declared to be exempted from "anti-trust" laws. This is subject to anti-trust legislation.

TAKE YOUR CUE FROM HORACE LINDRUM Using The Half-Butt

Amateurs are becoming more and more proficient at snooker, and the reason is that they are giving more thought to the study of the game as a whole, instead of just plodding along, content to pot what they can, irrespective of where the cue-ball might finish.

Having discussed the use of "side" and "screw", and the handling of the rest, we now come to the half-butt.

When using the half-butt, make certain you place it as close to the cue-ball as possible. If you are unable to judge the distance from the striking stance, place the implement on the table and make a closer inspection. It is against the rules for a first-class referee to inform any player how far the tip of the half-butt is away from the cue-ball.

Don't rush the stroke, make sure the tip is chalked, and be

pocket, but this would be a wrong move. Diagram D illustrates how your strokes should be planned. In each case X shows the position of the cue-ball after the shot.

The half-butt is required for potting the red into the top right-hand corner pocket, and the stroke is played fast enough to send the cue-ball on to the top cushion to come away and finish in position X1.

When potting the black into the top left-hand corner pocket, the cue-ball is addressed on the top and played with sufficient speed to come away from the top left-hand side cushion and travel across the table to position X2.

The last red is potted into the bottom right-hand corner pocket slowly enough to bring the cue-ball off the bottom cushion and into position X3. The brown is then potted into the bottom left-hand corner pocket with sufficient speed for the cue-ball to contact the bottom left-hand side cushion and come away to stop in position X4 for the yellow.

After putting the yellow into the bottom right-hand corner pocket, the cue-ball must come away from the bottom right-hand side cushion for a line-up on the green, X5.

It is essential to keep close to your play, therefore, the green is potted into the middle left-

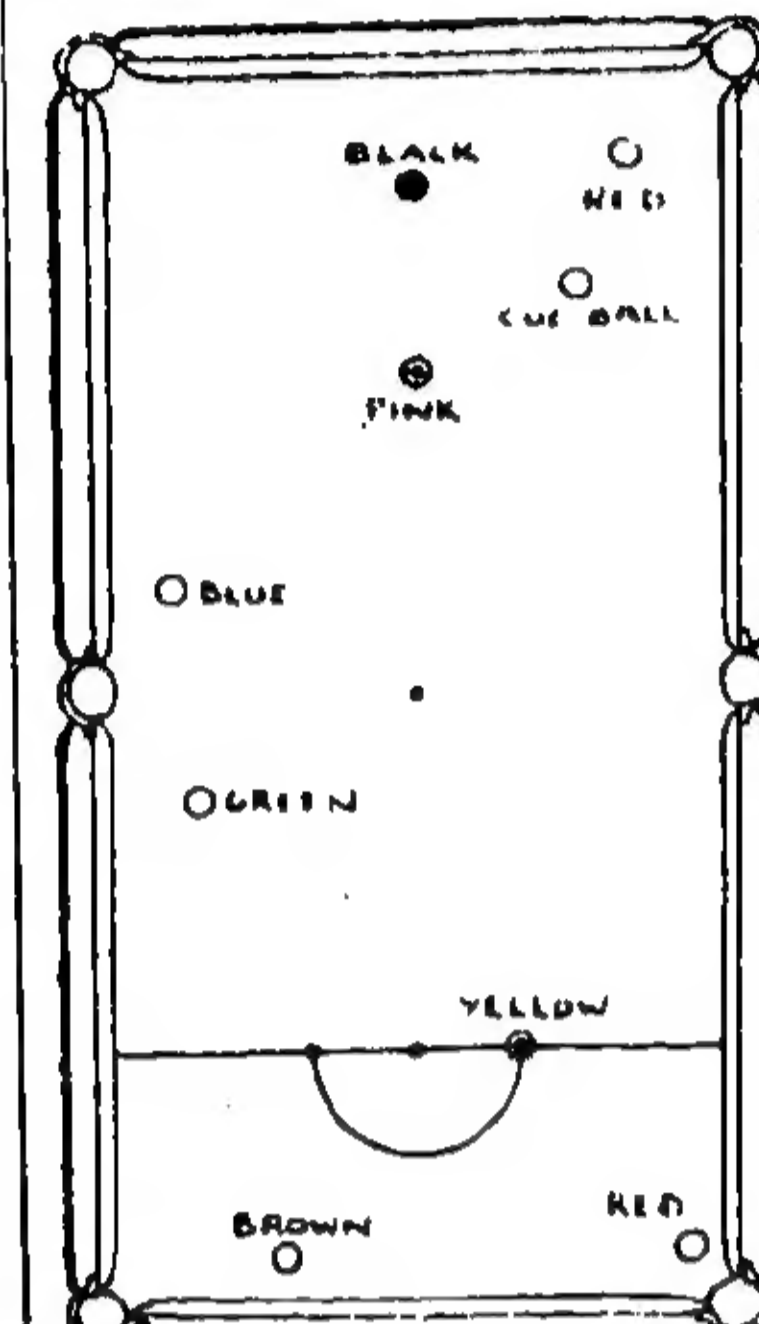


DIAGRAM "A"

confident of your striking position.

The position of the balls in diagram A has been set to help the beginner work out the best moves for improving his game. How would you play?

Many players might begin by potting the red lying over the bottom right-hand corner

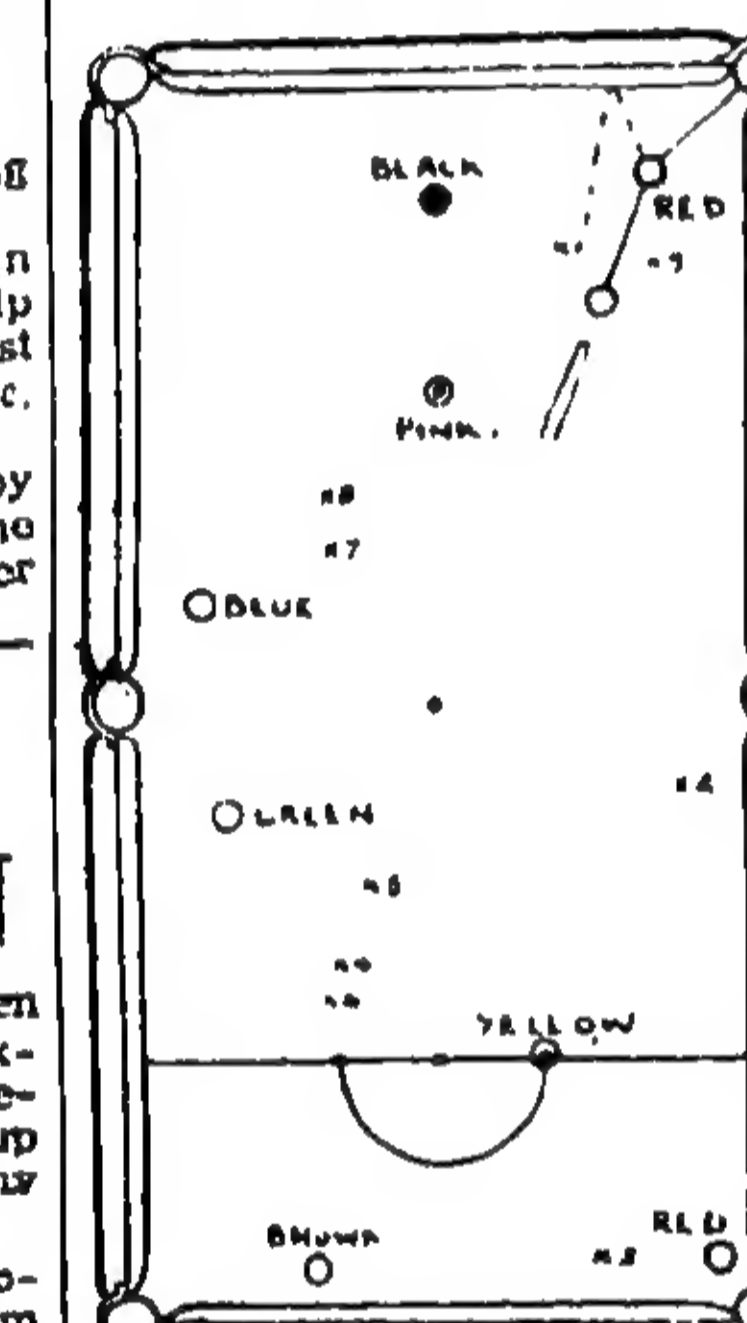


DIAGRAM "B"

hand pocket with a little left-hand side so that the cue-ball comes into position X6.

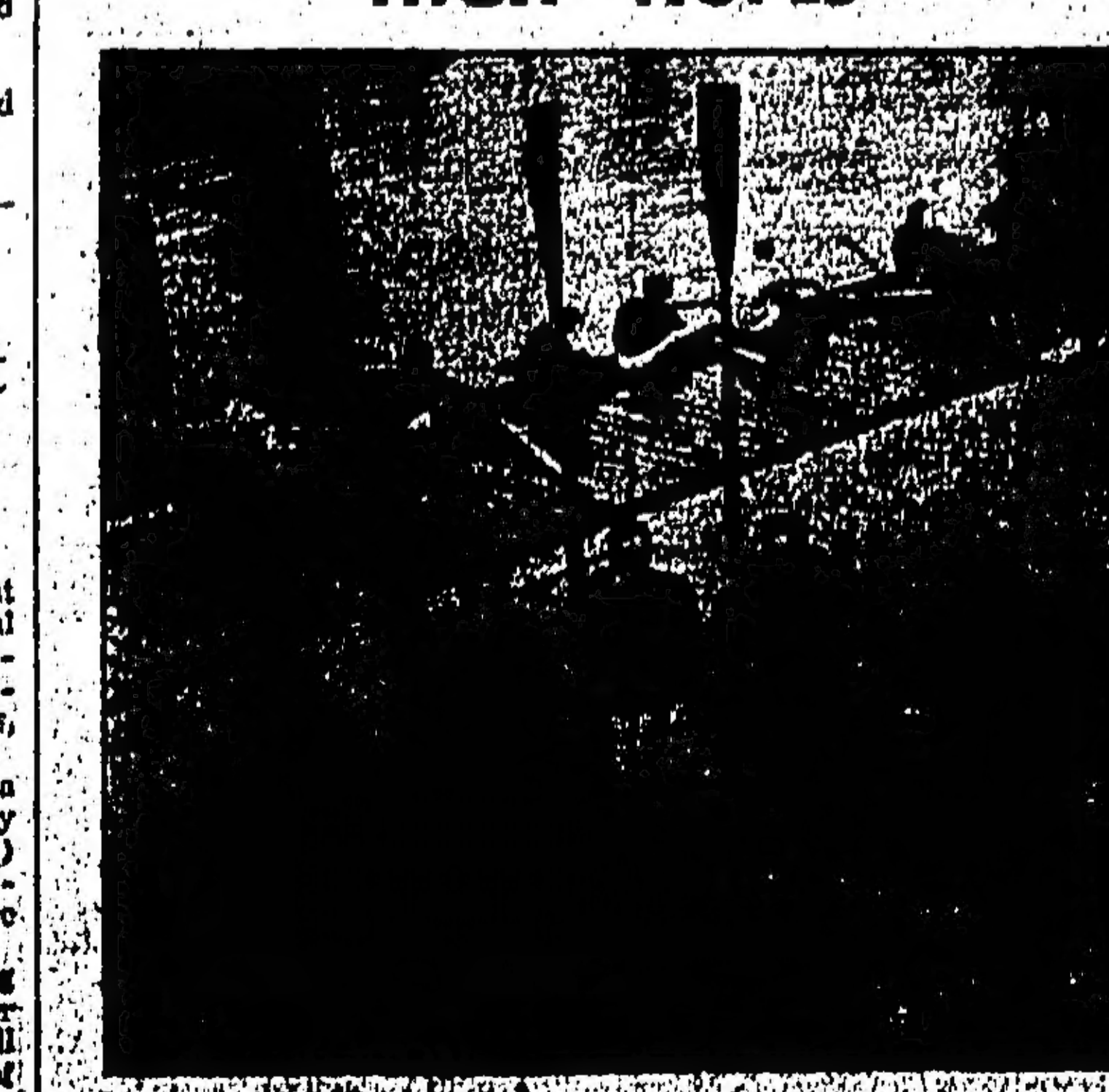
A fast screw shot is required when potting the brown into the bottom right-hand corner pocket so that the cue-ball comes back to position X7.

Assuming the stroke has been played correctly, you are then in an excellent position for potting the blue into the middle left-hand side cushion and to position X8 for the pink.

Strike the cue-ball on top when potting the pink into the top right-hand corner pocket, and follow-through to X9. From here you can clear the black into the top left-hand corner pocket.

Take particular note of the angle positions shown in this diagram; they are essential for gaining position from one ball to the next.

HIGH HOPES



Having won the Boat Race last year, Oxford have high hopes of repeating their victory in 1955. Two sights are in practice on the lake, and among the crews are a number of Australians who have shown much promise. Photo shows one crew in their boat, and the other about to embark in theirs.—Central Press Photo.

Saturday's Home Soccer Fixtures

The following are the Home Soccer fixtures for Saturday, Feb. 5.

Soccer fixtures for Saturday Feb. 5.

Division I

Arsenal

Blackpool

Bolton

Charlton

Everton

Huddersfield

Leeds

Manchester C.

Newcastle

Portsmouth

Sheff. Wed.

West Brom

Division II

Birmingham

Blackburn

Derby

Fulham

Ipswich

Middebroto

Preston

Stoke

Swansea

West Ham

Division III

Barnsley

Crystal Palace

Newport

Reading

Queen's P.R.

Sheff. Wed.

Shrewsbury

Widowind

Worcester

Wulwich

Wulwich

Division IV

Barnsley

Barnsley

Carlisle

Cheltenham

Crowe

Grimsby

Manfield

Richolds

Southern

Trensmere

Wokington

York

Division V

Barnsley

Barnsley

Carlisle

Cheltenham

Crowe

Grimsby

Manfield

Richolds

Southern

Trensmere

Wokington

York

MR CINDERS' FIRESIDE HOBBY



Ronnie Moore, Australian-born captain of the Wimbledon Speedway Team, who last Autumn won the World Speedway Championship at Wembley, has speed on his mind even when he is relaxing over his hobby, model aircraft-making.

Ronnie, who won the nickname "Mr Cinders" for the way he has made the cinders fly on England's speedway tracks, has reached the top at the early age of 21 years.

Photo shows Ronnie Moore putting the final touches to one of his model planes at his Sutton, Surrey, home.—Reuterphoto.

THERE'S £30,000 OF FAITH IN BRIAN HARPER

Says GEORGE WHITING

Corporal Brian Harper, of the Royal Air Force, brown-haired and extremely belligerent Amateur Heavyweight Champion of Britain and the Empire Games, will be able to command backing of up to £30,000 when, in the spring, he turns professional with the unoriginal but still laudable idea of becoming Champion of the World in succession to Messrs. Dempsey, Louis, Marciano and Co.

Harper, well-muscled young man with world title ambitions have always been with us like the poor. Unfortunately, the Britons among them Moir, Wells, Scott, Fari, Woodcock, etc., have in some unaccountable fashion been missing when the golden crown and the equally golden cash have changed hands. The one and only British-born World Heavyweight Champion was Bob Fitzsimmons, back in the fifty nineties.

Harper, then, is a fighting man. He has won the title of Amateur Heavyweight Champion of Britain and the Empire Games, and has been backed by a total of £30,000. He is a professional fighter, and has been backed by a total of £30,000. He is a professional fighter, and has been backed by a total of £30,000.

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Scoring Goals Means More To The Young These Days Than Preventing Them

Says ERIC NICHOLLS

Forwards are ten a penny in any soccer language. Defenders are most certainly not. England produced such legendary figures of defence as big Frank Swift, Eddie Hapgood, Wilf Copping, Stan Cullis and, latterly, Billy Wright. Now she is hard put to scrape up the requisite number of defenders for her international sides.

For scoring goals means more to the young player these days than the equally skillful job of preventing them.

Ask any school-leaver his position on the football field and the answer, nine times out of ten, will be "a forward". Even if he has played in defence it will have been a temporary measure so far as he is concerned. His aim will be to get back among the forwards—and the goals.

For nowadays the emphasis is on attacking football. It embraces wing-halves and even full-backs but to the youngster it means only one thing—goals.

Blame the coaching, or rather lack of it. To most schoolboys, a defender's job is clearing the ball by the quickest possible method. The consequent blow to his pride and the feeling of frustration when his hearty boot returns in boomerang fashion can have a harmful effect on his confidence.

There will be 12 bouts on what looks to be an excellent programme. Three of these fights, will however, be special contests between Navy fighters. The other nine bouts will count towards the "Red Duster" Trophy total.

The Navy team is made up mostly of HMS Modeste fighters. In all there are six Modeste boys in the Royal Navy team.

Many families will be in the Royal Air Force line up, amongst whom will be LAC Monaghan, LAC Kelly, LAC Court, LAC Cameron and LAC Blake.

Tickets for the contest, art on sale at the China Fleet Club and Mission to Seamen.

THE PROGRAMME
AB Mason (Moderate) v Sgt. Reid (RAF)
AB Brown (Moderate) v LAC Nevins (RAF)
SM Swain (Tanar) v LAC Kelly (RAF)
SM Greer (Kaniere) v LAC Monaghan (RAF)
CM Kitcham (Dumpler) v LAC Butler (RAF)
AB Rawlings (Moderate) v LAC Blake (RAF)
Boy Heron (Moderate) v LAC Court (RAF)
EM Goodall (Moderate) v LAC Cameron (RAF)
AB Harvey (Moderate) v RAC Beasley (RAF)

Special Contests
SM Reynolds (Moderate) v AB Sadd (Kaniere)
SM Evans (Moderate) v O/S Benson (Dumpler)
AB Doolan (Moderate) v L/Ck. Kingdown (Dumpler)

References: PO Cooper and FI/Sgt. Burrows.
Burrows: Cdr PTO J. A. Kearney RN; Ben. Cdr Ship Staff RN; Cdr MAA Jones, Cdr Ship Staff RN; W/O Hines: FI/Sgt. Hines; MC Ch. Yeo, SIGS. Hunt; Time-keeper: Cdr MAA Smith, Medical Officer: Surg. Lt. Waddington RN.

Whips: PO Eplin, Dressers: P. Bethel, AD Jacques, Stewards: CPO Eastlie, RPO Anon, PO Power, PO White, Time-keeper: Cdr MAA Smith, Clerk of Scales: Mr J. T. J. King.

The 1955 Colony Open Squash Championships got under way at the Victoria Squash courts yesterday, with four first round matches being played off.

One of the most exciting and certainly the most exhausting matches of the evening saw Fabian overcome Yates after four gruelling sets. Fabian took the first game at 10-8, clinched the second at 9-3, dropped the third game at 3-9 and then walked away with the fourth set at 9-4.

The Crofton-Barnett game saw another grim struggle, with the older player Crofton eventually coming out on top in three straight sets.

Jenkins, of the RAF, completely overwhelmed Perkins. The Airman rushed through three games without conceding a point against Crofton, opponent who never really struck form.

Results
Jenkins beat Perkins 0-0;
9-0; 9-0;
Fabian beat Yates 10-8; 9-3;
3-9; 9-4;
Crofton beat Barnett 0-0;
9-3; 9-7;
Weeks beat Farquharson (No score available).

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Teaching Without Tears

By HENRY LONGHURST

From time to time professional golfers, particularly in the United States, band themselves together to try to decide upon an "official" method of play which all can teach their pupils.

On the whole these well-meaning activities fail, because, while many of the teachers can go round in 66, they manifestly do it in different ways.

The tennis professionals are on perhaps a more useful tack. They have an association which convenes once a year on the subject of how to play but how to teach. This appeared to me, as one of the visitors they invited to help them while away an hour or two after dinner, to be extremely valuable, and I pass on the idea without fee to the professional golfers.

My visit set me thinking in terms of golf instruction, which might well be improved by such an exchange of personal secrets. With what value, for instance, could the professionals have induced the late Fred Robson to address them one evening during one of the tournaments. Fred would have lost none of his own pupils and all would have gained.

PERSONAL AFFAIR
Tuition in golf is a more personal affair than in most games and not everyone reacts to the same teacher in the same way.

SOME people found Fred's bedside manner almost too "gentle," though none could fail to benefit. I never pass the hut from which he used to teach, at Addington without a glance at the silver birch beside it, to which he would lead the pupil and say, "Now, Mr So-and-So. If you were driving a nail into the bottom of this tree, you wouldn't do it like this—would you?"

Some, including myself, responded more actively to the sheer unprovoked aggression with which Archie Compston greeted many of his pupils—and presumably still does, since "it is not so long ago that a lady golfer of unusually elevated rank, receiving a lesson from him in Bermuda, became so exasperated as to strike him on the shin—with a number eight iron." I believe, or at any rate one, with a nasty cutting edge. The great man bellowed and trumpeted for a while but later roared with laughter and said, "Now hit another one!"

Now hit another one! Some people learn from books, or say they do—which is a merciful thing for some of us. For myself I can learn little from a book, or even a manual. I cannot get into that position myself and partly because Hogan did not know he was in it anyway till he saw the picture.

ANCIENT TRUTH
Hints, tips, and patent short cuts are eagerly lapped up by every class of golfer, and I think

usefully since they are usually putting an ancient truth in a new way. Eighteen years ago, for instance, I put in a book a tip I had gathered from Valentine Castlewood concerning the art of "turning three shots into two," and people still quote it with approval.

It is simply that, as you stand surveying your approach with furrowed and anxious brow, you stop, stand up straight, and open your eyes. Astonishing how much easier the whole thing becomes.

My own view is that much of the future of golf teaching lies with the visual aids—films and television. From some semi-professionals practicing for their Open Championship I think I have discerned more of the essentials of a good golf swing than from 20,000 words of writing and static pictures.

As to television, golf already features widely in America and may in due course do so in Britain when it becomes appreciated that golfers spend on equipment more money than on such as is spent in any other game.

Jimmy Demaret, for instance, was telling me of 18 films he had just made for this medium, featuring not only all the great performers but also Hope and Crosby for good measure. "I hope, having no financial interest in the matter, that some bright programme planner may get a sight of them in Britain."

Colony Squash Championship

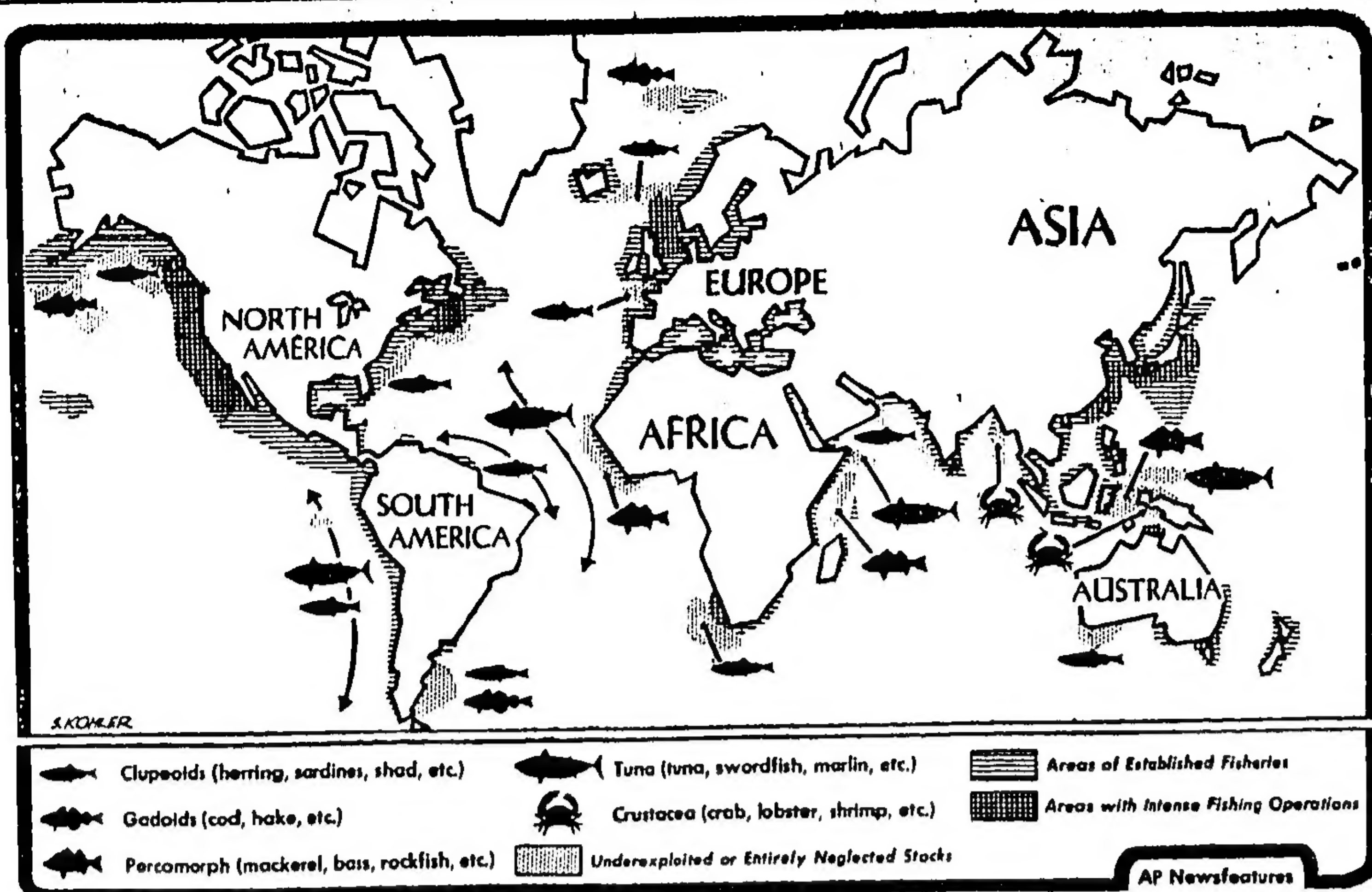
The 1955 Colony Open Squash Championships got under way at the Victoria Squash courts yesterday, with four first round matches being played off.

England's XV To Play Ireland

London, Jan. 31.
England's team to play Ireland in a Rugby Union International in Dublin on February 12 will be the same as that which lost to Wales last week.

The team is: N. M. Hall (Richmond), Captain, J. E. Woodward (Wasps), J. Butterfield (Northampton), W. P. Davies (Harlequins), R. C. Bazley (Army and Waterloo), D. G. S. Baker (Old Merchant Taylors), J. E. Williams (Old Millhillians), G. W. Hastings (Gloucestershire), N. A. Labuschagne (Guys Hospital), D. Hazell (Leicester), P. D. Young (Dublin Wanderers), J. H. Hancock (Army and Newport), P. H. Ryan (Richmond), P. J. Taylor (Northampton), R. Higgins (Liverpool).—Reuter.





Fisheries Conference Aims At Boosting The Ocean's Yield Of Food

By A. I. GOLDBERG
Associated Press Writer

The first world conference on fisheries under U.N. auspices meets in Rome this spring to study how to make the oceans — and inland waters, too — yield more fish for the world's food supply.

At present, only 10 per cent of the animal protein consumed by world comes from its waters, although water makes up 75 per cent of the globe's surface.

The technical experts now being summoned from all over the world to meet at the Rome headquarters of the U.N.'s Food and Agricultural Organisation in April will have as one of their major assignments the job of mapping out ways of increasing the productivity of the waters.

But this will not be their only problem. As the accompanying map shows, there are sections of the seas where intense commercial operation is endangering the fish supply. Conservation measures to be discussed at Rome may restore fishing grounds in the 140 million square miles of the world's oceans now in danger of being fished out.

Conservation rules of some sort might also save other areas still largely untapped but in possible future danger from unregulated operation of radio and sonar-equipped fleets, which can range further, stay out longer and catch more fish than anything known in the past.

Field Barred

One large field will be barred from discussion at the Rome meeting: the question of international law and national rights to the fishing grounds themselves. As can be seen on the map, most fishing areas are adjacent to land areas.

In dispute is how far a country has jurisdiction out onto the waters of its coastline, whether ocean limits should be 3 or 4 or 12 miles or 200 miles as Peru wants.

These are all part of the problem that is one portion political, one portion legal and one portion just the simple matter of how to insure a livelihood around the countries where fishing and canning are major industries.

The U.N.'s International Law Commission has been trying for several years to codify these problems. There has been a general understanding that the legal questions should not be dealt with until all the rest are considered.

But the United States insisted at the Ninth General Assembly last year that fishery conservation was a question of utmost urgency because the world's food supply was affected. International co-operation for conservation was needed to head off individual action by countries for self-protection.

Latin-American dissenters from this view finally agreed to the conservation conference in Rome, but only on the promise legal regulations would not be considered.

The United States is one of the big seven in the fish-producing world. It has eight fishing treaties with 30 other countries and its viewpoint on the question was a powerful one.

The Russians, also one of the big seven, opposed the conference. They said it should wait until all legal kinks are ironed out, which might have delayed the meeting until 1957 or beyond. Many experts feel such a delay might have a disastrous effect. There are seas off Chile where commercial tuna fisheries may some day rival the tuna hunts of the northern Pacific. It is in areas like this, where countries now insist on broad bands of territorial ocean to protect the canning and fishing industries they hope to build up, that conservation spokesmen argue measures should be set up immediately to protect the fish and keep the grounds producing.

Areas around the British Isles, just to Norway and west to Iceland, have seen a dwindling of cod and hake catches, alarming the fishermen of those countries.

But the herring catch in that region set new records, especially around Norway, last winter. The U.S. West Coast has had a run of last fishing. California pelicans caught the fishermen. Canning industries had to import Japanese catches to fill tuna needs.

More Salmon

Canada recently has had more salmon. There were fewer cod in 1953 along the eastern coast of North America but more herring.

The North Atlantic fisheries commission meeting at Ottawa in June and the maritime conference of the Organisation of American States meeting probably in July will have a lot to say about legal as well as conservation matters in this part of the world.

The Rome meeting could develop powerful helps for these regional sessions.

F.A.O. has sponsored numerous regional fishery conferences where ocean fishing is discussed but where the dominant problem is stocking inland rivers, lakes, ponds—even irrigation ditches—and rice fields—with fresh water fish.

This is part of the F.A.O. programme to bring high protein food cheaply to the protein-starved peoples of underdeveloped countries.

Inland water and fish conservation programmes rank high in many U.N. countries and the conferences have been valuable in exchanging ideas on techniques, motorising fishing craft, and even introducing new types of fish—like the fast growing and meaty tilapia—into new areas of the world.

Three-Year-Olds Are Employed In Indian Factories

Millions of children, some only three years old, are employed by farms and small factories in India, according to a recent report of the Ministry of Labour.

Almost all of them work under poor conditions in dimly lit back rooms and insanitary surroundings, the report said, and some of them earn as little as two pence a day.

The Government report after a rapid survey of child labour in India disclosed further distressing facts.

In agriculture, the main occupation of 80 per cent of Indians, nearly seven million children work helping their parents and relatives. Thousands more are employed in cities as domestic servants, messengers and office boys.

Beggars

Young boys and girls are engaged in professional begging. Perhaps the world's youngest factory workers were found by members of a Labour Investigating Committee in some "Bidi" (poor man's cigarette) factories in Madras. They saw three-year-old boys and girls with work baskets in front of them sorting Bidi leaves.

Another recent survey disclosed that child labour is prevalent chiefly in economically backward areas in south India, in the states of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh.

In 1952, in West Bengal and Travancore—Cochin States, alone 97,002 children were employed while in Hyderabad State, 61,177 children, nearly half of them girls, were engaged in various industries in 1953.

Child labour was first banned in India in 1881 when the minimum age of a child worker was fixed at seven. This was progressively raised to nine in 1891, 12 in 1922 and 14 in 1949.

Despite this protective legislation, employment of children under 14 continues. Labour officials blame the lack of adequate enforcement staff and lack of co-operation from the public for the present high proportion of child workers in certain industries in India.

The industries particularly guilty of employing children are the match factories in the south and "Bidi" factories all over India.

Officials investigating child labour in match factories in south India reported: "A most remarkable sight was that on arrival at the factory, young persons of about the age of eight or ten, particularly girls, ran helter skelter. They were found to be under age children, clandestinely employed, who were running away to escape prosecution."

Another obstacle which inspectors have to face, explained a labour official, is the age certificate racket.

Employers are not entirely to blame for employing children. In several towns the chiefs of the labour office to check employment of under-age children were stoutly resisted by both the workers and the factory owners.

In one factory, the workers even threatened to go on strike.

Poverty is primarily responsible for the clandestine employment of children, says the Labour Ministry report. In many cases parents entrust employers to engage their sons and daughters to supplement their meagre family income.

Eight Hours

But the wages which the boys and girls earn are not worth the effort they put into their work. The period of work for a child of 14 is, according to factory regulations, four and a half hours a day but in almost all cases, children put in eight or nine hours of work a day. Their wages for a day average from two annas to 10 annas (two pence to ten pence) depending on the type of work they do.

In India, the proportion of children to the total population is higher than in European countries. Nearly 137,000,000 of India's 356,000,000 people are children under 15. This high proportion, according to an International Labour Office report, is another reason why juveniles play a larger part in production in India than in Western countries.

Compulsory education up to secondary standard is the most effective medium of checking child labour in the country, says the Labour Bureau report. Except for a few scattered districts, education is not at present compulsory in India.

TRADE AND COMMERCE SECTION

AMERICAN ECONOMY

Commodity And Stock Prices Buoyant On Formosa Statement

By JOHN MORKA

New York, Jan. 31.

Commodity and stock prices reacted buoyantly to President Eisenhower's plan to protect Formosa but the heightening in international tension appears to have been discounted elsewhere in the U.S. economy.

Asian tension sparked strong rises this week in leading import commodities. Issues of companies which might expect to gain most from increased military and defence spending shared the strong upward boost which was spread over the three-day period this week. Aircraft issues showed firmness. Steels, machine tools, machinery were all in demand.

The rise extended over into Tuesday, and despite some further dealer caution, coffee, cocoa and wool rose sharply in some heavy trading. Zinc, lead, hides, cottonseed oil and soybean oil, sugar, copper were also among rubbers which closed higher, showed some hesitation in some positions. Along with burlap, rubber were the only two commodities which did not close higher in all positions.

World Cotton Markets

New York, Jan. 31.

Cotton traders today crowded most of the activity into opening and closing transactions.

In between time, business dragged along slowly with prices seeing-sawing narrowly on either side of the previous close.

Buoyancy at the opening, when prices moved up around 50 cents a bale, reflected a carryover from Friday's late buying movement, touched off by the unexpectedly sharp rise of 50 points in the mid-January parity price, and the administration's opposition to any increase in the 1955 acreage allotments.

The higher parity suggested a possible loan rate of 33.45 cents a pound for middling 15/16 middling cotton, which would be a new record and compared with this season's average of 33.23 cents a pound.

Closing on a reaction, the list finished net 5 lower to 2 points higher. Opening prices were up 3 to 8 points. New Orleans closed off 1 to up 4 points.

Month	Volume	Open Interest
January	1,700	231,100
February	2,400	1,181,400
March	21,200	977,500
April	10,000	197,000
May	12,000	123,000
June	7,400	72,000
July	4,000	76,000
August	1,000	500
September	130,000	2,961,000 bales

NEW YORK

Prices of futures closed today as follows:

Spot	35.20
Mar.	34.70
May	34.90-35.02
Oct.	35.21
Dec.	35.21-22
Jan.	35.23
Feb.	35.23
Mar.	35.23
Apr.	35.23
May	35.23
June	35.23
July	35.23

NEW ORLEANS

Prices of futures closed today as follows:

Mar.	34.35
May	34.71
July	35.02-03
Oct.	35.24-25
Dec.	35.26
Jan.	35.26
Feb.	35.26
Mar.	35.26
Apr.	35.26
May	35.26
June	35.26
July	35.26

LIVERPOOL

Cotton futures closings, American middling, 15/16 inch, in pence per lb. were as follows:

Mar./June	32.48
July/Aug.	32.48
Oct./Nov.	32.48
Jan./Feb.	32.48
Official values for spot cottons	32.48
American-middling 15/16 inch	32.48
American S. Y. low middling	32.48
Official values for spot cottons	32.48
All others were unchanged.	32.48

SAO PAULO

Cotton futures closings, in cruzeiros per kilo were as follows:

Mar.	24.90
May	25.10
July	25.30
Oct.	25.50
Dec.	25.70
Jan.	25.90
Feb.	26.10
Mar.	26.30
Apr.	26.50
May	26.70
June	26.90
July	27.10
Aug.	27.30
Sept.	27.50
Oct.	27.70
Nov.	27.90
Dec.	28.10
Jan.	28.30
Feb.	28.50
Mar.	28.70
Apr.	28.90
May	29.10
June	29.30
July	29.50
Aug.	29.70
Sept.	29.90
Oct.	30.10
Nov.	30.30
Dec.	30.50
Jan.	30.70
Feb.	30.90
Mar.	31.10
Apr.	31.30
May	31.50
June	31.70
July	31.90
Aug.	32.10
Sept.	32.30
Oct.	32.50
Nov.	32.70
Dec.	32.90
Jan.	33.10
Feb.	33.30
Mar.	33.50
Apr.	33.70
May	33.90
June	34.10
July	34.30
Aug.	34.50
Sept.	34.70
Oct.	34.90
Nov.	35.10
Dec.	35.30
Jan.	35.50
Feb.	35.70
Mar.	35.90
Apr.	36.10
May	36.30
June	36.50
July	36.70
Aug.	36.90
Sept.	37.10
Oct.	37.30
Nov.	37.50
Dec.	37.70
Jan.	37.90
Feb.	38.10
Mar.	38.30
Apr.	38.50
May	38.70
June	38.90
July	39.10
Aug.	39.30
Sept.	39.50
Oct.	39.70
Nov.	39.90
Dec.	40.10
Jan.	40.30
Feb.	40.50
Mar.	40.70
Apr.	40.90
May	41.10
June	41.30
July	41.50
Aug.	41.70
Sept.	41.90
Oct.	42.10
Nov.	42.30
Dec.	42.50
Jan.	42.70
Feb.	42.90
Mar.	43.10
Apr.	43.30
May	43.50
June	43.70
July	43.90
Aug.	44.10
Sept.	44.30
Oct.	44.50
Nov.	44.70
Dec.	44.90
Jan.	45.10
Feb.	45.30
Mar.	45.50
Apr.	45.70
May	45.90
June	46.10
July	46.30
Aug.	46.50
Sept.	46.70
Oct.	46.90
Nov.	47.10
Dec.	47.30
Jan.	47.50
Feb.	47.70
Mar.	47.90
Apr.	48.10
May	48.30
June	48.50
July	48.70
Aug.	48.90
Sept.	49.10
Oct.	49.30
Nov.	49.50
Dec.	49.70
Jan.	49.90
Feb.	50.10
Mar.	50.30
Apr.	50.50
May	50.70
June	50.90
July	51.10
Aug.	51.30
Sept.	51.50
Oct.	51.70
Nov.	51.90
Dec.	52.10
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Feb.	52.50
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Nov.	54.30
Dec.	54.50
Jan.	54.70
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Mar.	55.10
Apr.	55.30
May	55.50
June	55.70
July	55.90
Aug.	56.10
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Nov.	61.50
Dec.	61.70
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June	65.30
July	65.50
Aug.	65.70
Sept.	65.90
Oct.	66.10
Nov.	66.30
Dec.	66.50
Jan.	66.70
Feb.	66.90
Mar.	67.10
Apr.	67.30
May	67.50
June	67.70
July	67.90
Aug.	68.10
Sept.	68.30
Oct.	68.50
Nov.	68.70
Dec.	68.90
Jan.	69.10
Feb.	69.30
Mar.	69.50
Apr.	69.70
May	69.90
June	70.10
July	70.30
Aug.	70.50
Sept.	70.70
Oct.	70.90
Nov.	71.10
Dec.	71.30
Jan.	71.50
Feb.	71.70
Mar.	71.90
Apr.	72.10
May	72.30
June	72.50
July	72.70
Aug.	72.90
Sept.	73.10
Oct.	73.30
Nov.	73.50
Dec.	73.70
Jan.	73.90
Feb.	74.10
Mar.	74.30
Apr.	74.50
May	74.70
June	74.90
July	75.10
Aug.	75.30
Sept.	75.50
Oct.	75.70
Nov.	75.90
Dec.	76.10
Jan.	76.30
Feb.	76.50
Mar.	76.70
Apr.	76.90
May	77.10
June	77.30
July	77.50
Aug.	77.70
Sept.	77.90
Oct.	78.10
Nov.	78.30
Dec.	78.50
Jan.	78.70
Feb.	78.90
Mar.	79.10
Apr.	79.30
May	79.50

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Page 10 TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1955.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Alfred's career

THE word was not mentioned in the school's prospectus, but in the eyes of many who sent their sons there, the greatest benefit bestowed upon its pupils was respectability.

So at the end of each school year, most boys who left swapped school-bench for office stool, and tended to look askance at the odd boy out who did not conform.

When Alfred, at the end of his long schooling, announced that he meant to make cooking his trade, there were shudders from parents who solemnly believed that respectability began and ended in wearing a white collar to work, carrying a rolled umbrella, and catching the 8.15 each morning.

ALFRED'S FLAIR

Alfred's own parents were wiser. They recognized that the boy had a flair for his chosen career, and proudly watched as he submitted to the grueling apprenticeship.

He became a good chef, and if ever he thought of those school-fellows who had looked down their noses at him long ago, he could console himself with the thought that his art paid better dividends than had skills many of them had acquired.

Then the war came and, in 1940, Alfred's call-up and the beginning of the end of his career. For Alfred, to steady himself or for some other reason, began to drink more than was good for him.

By the time the war ended, drink had so firm a hold on him that nothing else in life seemed to matter; and so it has been in the years since.

The more he drank, the harder he found it to get work except casual menial jobs in the kitchens where once he ruled.

One mid-morning recently, Alfred, a pleasant-faced, portly, middle-aged man, had a session with a bottle which was heavy even by the standards he had set himself.

When the bars closed, he floated vaguely into a bookshop.

ALFRED'S TEMPTATION

HE browsed around, and suddenly was brought up short by a display of cookbooks. Jewish him felt like a man drowning, who sees in a second or two, whole chapters of his past life. For the splendid books dealt with the art of the chef.

Alfred took two of the books—four guineas worth—put them under his arm, and made his way to the street. There he was stopped.

At Great Marlborough Street next morning, Alfred pleaded guilty to the charge, and when he had heard the story, Mr Paul Bennett, VC, the magistrate, asked: "Have there ever been previous complaints of dishonesty against this man?"

AND DOWNFALL

"YES, sir, 17 previous convictions," came the answer.

"He only came out of prison ten days ago. He says that he steals to get money for drinking," said a police officer. "When he was arrested, he said: 'Drink is my downfall.'"

The magistrate turned to Alfred: "What makes me feel rather despairing about you," he said, "is that long terms of imprisonment, when you've had to be fed, seem to have had no effect. I shall remand you in custody."

"Quite so, sir," Alfred said. "Thank you, sir."

Smartly, he turned and went towards the cells, and going, he looked in his neat grey overcoat, with his homburg in his hand, like a man who has left just time enough to catch the 8.15. The soul of respectability, he looked. Perhaps one day that virtue of his old school would re-claim him.

PHILIPPINES NEED CAPITAL

Manila, Feb. 1. The Hon. M. W. Turner, Chief Manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, yesterday stressed the need for foreign capital to assist in the development of the Philippines.

In a statement before he left for Saigon after a six-day visit here, Mr Turner said he was much impressed with work being carried out in the Philippines at present under President Maguayay, whom he described as a great and inspired leader.

Mr Turner left for the South Vietnamese capital with his wife today. —France-Press.

Nationalist Bombers Damage Red Ship

ACTION AROUND TACHENS

Taipei, Feb. 1. Nationalist Air Force bombers early this morning "seriously damaged" a 2,000-ton Chinese Communist ship north of the Tachens as the Nationalists overnight continued their softening-up raids on Communist positions off the Chekiang coast attempting to interfere with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's expected evacuation and re-deployment of his 20,000 Tachen garrison.

It was the eighth Communist ship in a week that the Nationalists have claimed damaged off the Chekiang coast.

Nationalist Air Force Headquarters announced that the pre-dawn raids were between two and three o'clock this morning.

The Air Force and attacking bombers made several bombing passes at a 2,000-tonner and "seriously damaged" it.

Preliminary reports from the Air Force did not specify the number and type of bombers used, nor what kind of Communist ship damaged was mentioned.

Air Force authorities could not confirm a foreign news agency report from Taipei that Communist planes bombed lower Tachen yesterday for the second consecutive day.

Chinese Nationalist officials today declined to comment on the New Zealand proposal for a ceasefire in the Formosa area now before the United Nations Security Council.

PRESS COMMENT

But Nationalist newspapers published here strongly condemned the proposal.

The official Kuomintang newspaper, Central Daily News, said: "A ceasefire in the Taiwan Strait, even if made possible, would at most mean a respite for the Communists and by no means stop their aggressive intentions, which were tied in with their long-range world conquest programme."

"Besides, the Reds would agree to a ceasefire only when they need it, but they won't abide by it the moment they don't want it any more," the newspaper stated.

"Any fantastic idea of a ceasefire in the Taiwan Strait designed to stop a Nationalist counter-attack at the China mainland is certainly based on ignorance of the fact that the National (Nationalist) Government is the only legal government of China and that it has sovereignty over the mainland."

"Ceasefire would practically mean deprivation of the National Government of that very sovereignty," the Central Daily News wrote.

Another newspaper, the private Chinese-owned United Daily News, called upon the Nationalist Government to veto the "absurd" New Zealand proposal.

It also urged the United States Government not to be influenced "by British persuasion to seat Red China at the United Nations."

CAMP SLOW TEAM

Chinese Nationalists were reported today organising a camp slow team to entertain Americans in Far Eastern bases as a return courtesy to the series of American shows performed for Generalissimo Chiang's Formosa-based troops.

Nationalist newspaper reports said the team would be composed of the Wang "muscular brothers" from Hongkong and the Formosa Li acrobatic team.

The team was expected to tour a number of American bases in Okinawa, the Philippines and Japan, the reports said.—Reuter.

SHELL TACHENS

Taipei, Feb. 1. Communist Chinese long range artillery lobbed shells on the tiny Tachen Islands today despite three consecutive Nationalist night bombing attacks against the Red gun positions.

The Communist siege guns were firing from Yikangshan Island some nine miles north of Tachen, which was captured by the Communists in an amphibious assault two weeks ago.

The extreme range prevented a pinpoint accuracy in the Red fire. But the random shelling was harassing, Nationalist evacuation preparations.

The Tachen garrison was reported tearing down prefabricated housing and packing equipment for the eventual evacuation of the island.

Nationalist bombers, meanwhile, swept over the Communist island on night raids, releasing 500-pound bombs in an attempt to silence the Red artillery.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Leave it to Mom to lose things! I put my basketball right behind this piano last spring!"

Kowloon Docks Sued By Ex-Employee

Thomas Frederick Taylor, metallurgist, brought a claim before Mr Justice J. Reynolds at the Supreme Court this morning for damages for alleged wrongful dismissal against his former employers, the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Plaintiff's claim totalled \$44,000 as money due and payable to him under his contract of employment with the Defendants. His statement of claim stated that he was to be employed for a period of five years terminating August 31, 1954, and alleged his employment was wrongfully terminated by notice in writing dated January 14, 1954.

Appearing for Plaintiff was Mr Brook A. Bernacchi, instructed by Messrs M. A. Silva and Co. Defendants were represented by Mr O. V. Cheung, instructed by Mr R. E. Moore, of Messrs Deacons.

In a preliminary submission that the onus was on the Defendants to open the case, Mr Bernacchi said the claim was based upon the dismissal of Plaintiff. There was on the statement of claim a further claim based on quantum meruit in respect of work done that should have been the work of a foundry foreman, but Counsel said he did not propose to proceed with that particular claim.

With that aspect abandoned, Mr Bernacchi said it was his submission that the sole issue left on the pleadings was the issue of justification that had been raised on behalf of the Defendants, and it was therefore for the Defendants to begin and attempt to establish their justification.

Counsel asked the Court to look at the statement of claim. He said it set out the basis of the Plaintiff's engagement and the terms on which he was engaged. Plaintiff was entitled to a salary of \$2,184 per month, including high cost of living. His claim was also for provident fund benefits and two second-class passages to the United Kingdom or their equivalent in cash.

CONTRACT ADMITTED

Counsel next referred to the statement of defence, in which Plaintiff's contract of service dated August 15, 1949, was admitted and affirmed. His engagement was for a term of five years, terminating on August 31, 1954, and he was entitled to a salary of \$2,178 per month, including allowances. Counsel remarked that the figure given by Defendants was different to that of the Plaintiff, and was in the latter's favour.

Defendants further agreed that Plaintiff would have been entitled to two second-class passages, the staff provident fund scheme and five months' earned leave. Counsel said he conceded that the earned leave would not include various allowances payable in Hongkong so he was also prepared to accept the figure quoted in that regard by the Defendants.

Mr Bernacchi said the vital words in Defendants' statement of defence were "that Plaintiff had not been lawfully dismissed." What Plaintiff claimed in regard to damages were wholly admitted by the Defendants, and it was not that they claimed Plaintiff was lawfully dismissed.

DISMISSAL DENIAL

Defendants admitted that on January 14, 1954, they dismissed Plaintiff, but denied this was wrongful. They alleged that Plaintiff was in breach of his contract by his refusal to remove from No. 2 Tantalum Terrace and by his attempts to obstruct repairs to the premises. Defendants further alleged that Plaintiff had wrongfully accepted a bribe of \$2,000 and that was relied upon as misconduct as further entitling Defendants to dismiss Plaintiff. They justified their dismissal of Plaintiff.

As regards the staff provident fund, Defendants claimed it was subject to certain terms and subject to deductions in the event of the contributor's misconduct, etc. They pleaded that if he was rightly dismissed then the total amount of the provident fund to which Plaintiff was entitled would be greatly reduced.

Mr Bernacchi said the whole of the action apart from the quantum meruit issue, was a Defence of justification and in his submission the Plaintiff was not called upon to show that his dismissal was unjustified. It was for the employer, in the circumstances set out, to show that the dismissal was justified. It would be different if it were denied that there was a contract of employment. The question might then arise as to whether Plaintiff was entitled to a quantum meruit claim. However, admitted that Plaintiff's services were terminated by his dismissal some eight months before the termination of his contract.

Counsel went on to cite a number of authorities to support his contention that it was for the Defendants to open the case.

DEFENCE REPLY

Mr Cheung, in reply, said the action was one for damages for wrongful dismissal. The law, he declared, was quite clear. For Plaintiff to succeed he must prove the dismissal was wrongful and go on to prove what his damages were. It was true that Defendants admitted a contract between the parties but the allegation contained in Plaintiff's statement of claim that Defendants wrongfully terminated his employment was not admitted but traversed.

Counsel submitted the allegation must be established by Plaintiff in evidence. Plaintiff had given certain figures as damages suffered in his statement of claim, but it was Counsel's submission that the measure of damages in a case of this kind was the actual damage suffered by Plaintiff. A plaintiff, in any action for damages, had a duty to mitigate his dam-

"FALSE IMPRISONMENT" APPLICATION BY QUIE IS REFUSED BY JUDGE

An application by Mr John McNeill, QC, leading Counsel for Mr Joseph Leslie Quie, to amend his statement of claim against three Government doctors by adding a further claim of false imprisonment against Dr P. M. Yap and Dr S. H. Moore was refused by Mr Justice T. J. Gould in the Supreme Court this morning.

In the absence of the Jury Counsel on both sides presented legal arguments.

Mr Justice Gould told the Jury when they returned that the matter did not concern them, but he had decided not to entertain the application at the present stage.

Mr McNeill then resumed his cross-examination of Dr A. W. Dawson-Grove in which he twice complained that the witness was being impertinent.

Dr Dawson-Grove was requested by the Court to try to keep his temper. He maintained that he was "only trying to tell the truth."

Speaking of the incident concerning Clive Quie and a gun, Dr Dawson-Grove said that he telephoned to Prof. McFadden after that. When Mrs Quie telephoned him later he told her of his communication with Prof. McFadden and told her "that something had to be done very quickly."

Mr McNeill: Did she ask you why you had communicated with Prof. McFadden without speaking to her about it?

Witness: Yes.

Was she surprised?—No, I felt that murder might occur in the Quie household. I felt that as a doctor, to prevent murder was better than condoning it.

Will you confine yourself to the question as asked.—She was very upset.

On your having done so?—No. On the whole incident.

So she was not surprised that you had done so; she was upset but not at you having done so. She was upset at something else.—Mr McNeill, you are trying to catch me out. I am only trying to tell the truth.

Counsel denied he was trying to catch the witness and the Judge, remarking "we shall get to it in time," asked the witness whether Mrs Quie resented his having telephoned Prof. McFadden.

Dr Dawson-Grove replied "Certainly not."

Mr McNeill: Perhaps it was not unexpected.

WANTED HIS OPINION

Witness: Prof. McFadden was the senior doctor in the Colony. I wanted to get his opinion as to what I should do about this particular case.

Did you suggest he should see Mr Quie?—I suggested that Mrs Quie should do her best with Dr Yang's permission to call in Prof. McFadden for further consultation over this particular case.

Did you regard it as unprofessional not to communicate with Mr Quie's doctor, Dr Yang, before consulting some other doctor?—I asked Prof. McFadden's opinion if he was called in by Dr Yang would he please help the Quie family.

It is a very simple question.—That is a simple answer.

You have not answered my question. Did you consider it unprofessional not to communicate with Dr Yang before consulting Prof. McFadden. Surely you can answer yes or no.—Yes.

Well, why did you not telephone to Dr Yang?—I rang up ages by finding employment elsewhere. He could not just go home and sit down and expect to be paid the salary he would have earned if he had continued in his employment.

Mr Cheung submitted that if he were to begin, the Court, at the end of Defendants' case, would not be in any position to assess the damages. Where damages were claimed but not admitted, he submitted that the burden of proof was clearly on the Plaintiff.

Mr Bernacchi contended that on the pleadings as they stood, the Court could come to no other decision than to find the Plaintiff was wrongfully dismissed. Citing an authority, he submitted that prima facie the measure of damages was loss of wages together with the value of other advantages under the contract, and Defendants had admitted that Plaintiff was entitled to all he claimed had he not been dismissed.

Giving his ruling, Mr Justice Reynolds held that the onus in the action on the question of damages was on the Plaintiff, and he was also of the opinion, though reluctantly, that Counsel for the Plaintiff had not satisfied him that the position was such that the ordinary rules that Plaintiff must prove his case was displaced. He held that it was Plaintiff to establish his damages and that his dismissal was wrongful.

The case is proceeding.

much you remember.—Yes the cable was rather alarming.

Further questioned, Dr Dawson-Grove said that as far as he could remember the incident concerned boxing.

Counsel pointed out that he did not say that yesterday and that he did not mention in his letter for Dr Yap about the Bruce boxing incident.

"Do I have to mention everything? I did not know there was going to be a Court case," remarked the witness.

Mr McNeill: The incident you described yesterday of Mr Quie drawing himself up and saying the Quies were tough, was it related for the purpose of showing Mr Quie's mental condition at that time?

Witness: In support of the gradual deterioration of his mental state.

It was rather an important incident?—You seem to think so.

Was it an important incident?—Yes.

Did Dr Yap on April 7, 1952, ask you for a letter recapitulating your general statement?—I said no yesterday.

Was the letter written at the request of Dr Yap?—Yes. It was written on April 7, the heading says so.

Did Dr Yap request you on April 7?—I have no idea when he asked me, on April 7 or March 7. The heading says April 7. He might have asked me several days previously. I don't have a secretary sitting there waiting to take down letters.

If it were said that the request of Dr Yap was made to you on April 7 you would not be in a position to deny it?—No.

COURT'S REQUEST

What did he ask you to do?—Dr Yap telephoned me twice, Dr Moore once, after Mr Quie left Kowloon and went over to Hongkong. There were various points, and on the last time he asked me to give a brief resume of Mr Quie's illness. It might be April 6. You can keep the date to yourself, I don't know anything about dates.

Mr McNeill then appealed to the Court on the witness's attitude, and Mr Justice Gould asked Dr Dawson-Grove to try to keep his temper.

"I'm sorry, but I am not very good on dates," replied the witness.

"I suggest that your memory is not very good on anything else," said Mr McNeill.

Witness replied "Thank you, Sir."

Hearing is proceeding.

Commonwealth Premiers

(Continued from Page 1)

He also dealt with the situation in Indo-China where his country, Canada and Poland are members of the commissions supervising the Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia armistices.

Mr Sidney Holland, Prime Minister of New Zealand, outlined to the conference the background of his government's move in the Security Council to get a ceasefire between the Communist and Nationalist Chinese.

He emphasised New Zealand's view that a ceasefire was essential in the Far East. "To safeguard world peace," Conference sources said, Mr Holland's views on the need for a ceasefire found wide approval.

The Commonwealth delegates agreed they would discuss the Far East issue in detail after receiving reports of today's Security Council session in New York.—Reuter.

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